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by Day and Night
MOTOR CARS ON HIRE.
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The Bombay Chronicle

Send for Motor Cycle List.
B. S. A. Machines just received
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Dealers in quality goods.
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VOL. III. NO. 179 BOMBAY: SATURDAY, JULY 31, 1915. CITY PRICE ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

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CALLING AT MARSEILLES

Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
Salsette	6000	Mongolia	10000
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Salsette	6000	Malwa	11000
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Salsette	9000	Persia	8000
Woolton	10000		
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... further notice the Homeward Steamers will not call at Plymouth.

... leave the CARNAC BUNDER on ... day of sailing. All passengers must attend ... at place at 1 p.m., for medical inspection ... Health Officer of the Port.

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... steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly on WEDNESDAYS. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms. ... accommodation and further information ... to:—

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Superintendent.

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(... Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.)

Incorporated in Japan.

... via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

	Commanders.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
	K. Okamoto	6320	28th July	9th August
	T. Terasia	3784	12th Aug.	24th Aug.
	H. Yoshi	4098	17th Aug.	23rd Aug.
	G. Ota	4625	23rd Aug.	4th Sept.

... apply to:—

K. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA,
... Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

... ding Tiles, Marble Mer... and Contractors.

... ZDAR & Co.,

... ole Agents for the

... Y RICHARDS TILE Co.,

... URCH-GATE ST., FORT,

BOMBAY.

... kno ...bs, Lavatories, Urinals, Tay... ...m Fittings, etc.

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... nby Road, next to Fire Brigade ... Station.

... Capital of Rs. 1,95,600.

... s—The Bank of Bombay.

... The object of the Fund is to enable ... persons to make provision after ... or their wives in the shape of a ... ion for life. Subscriptions are ... very large scale. No distinction ... n European and Indian lives. ... invested in Government and other ... urities. Thirty per cent. of the ... tion is refunded to a susbcriber ... of his wife predeceasing him. ... hs' grace is allowed for paying ... in the event of a subscriber losing ... ent. Liberal commission is offered ... ers.

... AN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

... for more when taking ... se it tastes so good. But ... liquid laxative does as much ... doses as most things do in
D 13

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S
CITY AND HALL LINES.
(JOINT SERVICE)
SAILINGS 1915.

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Karachi about	Leave Bombay about
City of Norwich	B	6382	31st July	
*Anatolia	B	3847	31st July	

* This steamer is not fitted with wireless telegraphy.

Fares.	1st. class Single.	1st class Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	555	888	420	630
London via Marseilles	630	1,032	450	790
Liverpool	600	900	450	675
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	—	942	—	713

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A. and C. class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A. and C. class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

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NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.
Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
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Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombassa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
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Tuticorin		
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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

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RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

Post Box 151.

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Deposit may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum of the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN
Secretary and Treasurer.

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INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

KARACHI.

(Weekly from Victoria Dock).

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"LHASA" 2,184, Saturday 31st July, *Direct.
*On arrival of the English Mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI & PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

(Fast Mail.)

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FOR KARACHI & PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

(Slow Mail)

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FOR EAST & SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

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Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents

Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier,
Bombay.

31st July 1915.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FOR 1915.

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captains'	Leave Bombay, about.
S.S. Scindia	5106	Capt Erskine	21st Aug. 1915

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in the future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

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Bombay to Suez	420	630
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All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric-fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rate to Europe includes free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned—

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Agents, Bombay.

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BOMBAY & POONA.

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Caterer for Wedding Parties; Soirees and all kinds of Entertainments

ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION

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THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

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HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E.C.

Branches at Bombay, Calcutta and Baghdad.

Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Called-up Capital £600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £900,000
Reserve Fund £55,000

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Hong-Kong	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tokyo
Kobe	New York	Tsingtau
Los Angles (Cal. U.S.A.)	Osaka	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

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The movement of the watch that will give trustworthy service for a life-time is the watch that is cheap in the economic sense. Here value and price coincide in meaning because value is realised in price and price becomes the measure of value.

So-called cheap watches, flashily cased, containing highly polished movements with an ostentatious display of jewels (?) of indifferent character, and to sell at cut prices are dear at any price. Watches of this character soon need replacing, becoming thereby a recurring drain on one's resources.

It is economy to spend Rs. 50 on one watch that will give you of its best for 15 to 20 years: but it is not economy to spend Rs. 150 to Rs. 200 at about Rs. 10 per year on 15 to 20 or may be 30 common Watches for the same period.

WALTHAM WATCHES

sell at a fair price and those offered by us under our name-guarantee with the addition of the WALTHAM name can be depended upon as watches which will last a life-time.

The following watches of the WALTHAM manufacture are now offered by us:

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High Grade Jewelled lever movemnet fitted with compensated balance and brequet hairspring, folding into one piece, dust-proof case with screw bezel.

Nickel Rs. 35. Silver Rs. 45.

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High Grade Jewelled lever movement fitted with compensated balance and brequet hairspring in double domed and flush fitting case with hinged key and one piece strap.

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MARCKS & Co., Ld.

JEWELLERS & WATCHMAKERS,
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OF AFTER-SEASON GOODS.

MONDAY, AUGUST 2nd

TO

FRIDAY, AUGUST 6th.

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To be cleared to make room for New Season Goods.

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Assets Exceed.....Rs. 3,75,00,000
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LIVE STOCK
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& SICKNESS
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Founded by Motorists for Motorists

OFFERS

Special Comprehensive Policy

Some special features are:

No Limit to Number of Claims in year.
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Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.
Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount to repaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.
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may be had on application to—
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GOODYEAR TYRES are well worth trying. Exclusive feature plantation Rubber—Sole Agents.
BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO. LTD.,
Elphinstone Circle and
631—9. Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

INVITATION—SYBIL—Will you meet me at 4 p.m., on Monday afternoon, in EVANS, FRASER & Co.'s Tea Room. —KATHLEEN. 1374—1

DAVER'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities Best Examination results. 80, Esplanade Road. 639

D. C. BOTTLEWALLA. Furniture Merchant undertakes the sale, hire and purchase of furniture on the most favourable terms.
48, Apollo Street, Fort, opp. Liptons. 1276

VARNISHES, PAINTS, ETC.—Best Indian manufactured "PARROT BRAND" Varnishes, Polishes etc., are really worthy a trial. Superior in quality yet cheaper in value. Manufactured by INDIAN CHEMICO-INDUSTRIAL WORKS, Bardoli, Dt. Surat. 1354

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS AND CO., LTD. Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos.

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes, Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, Gopaldas, Laldas, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay. 535

WANTED.

WANTED—Patients suffering from Leucoderma (white Leprosy). Treatment on contract. Apply to Box No. 300, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 516

WANTED an experienced REVENUE OFFICER, able to ride and having a good knowledge of Gujarati, to fill up the vacancy of Suba (Chief Revenue Officer), of the Rajpipila State. No objection to a Government-pensioner if he is still of energetic habits and can travel about in the districts. Apply to
DEWAN,
1339 Rajpipla State.

DEMONSTRATOR IN ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING.—WANTED on November 1st for the Civil Engineering College, Sibpur. Pay Rs. 100—10 250. Only those with working experience of A. C. and D. D. work need apply.
Applications will be received by THE SUPERINTENDENT OF INDUSTRIES, Bengal, Writers' Buildings, Calcutta, up to September 1st, 1915.
B. HEATON,
Secretary to the Governing Body,
Civil Engineering College, Sibpur.
Sibpur, the 16th July, 1915. 491

WANTED a B.Sc. or a B.A., with Science as optional subject on Rs. 70 per mensem to serve as ASSISTANT MASTER in the Lamington High School, Hubli. Applications should be addressed to the Undersigned before the 15th August, 1915.
K. R. VALVEKAR,
Chairman, School Board,
Hubli Municipality.
Municipal Office,
Hubli, 16th July, 1915. 507

A VACANCY exists in the Military Farms Department for a MECHANICAL ENGINEER of superior qualifications. Duties comprise the general supervision and inspection of machinery at a number of stations, designing and erection of new plant, carrying out important repairs, advising on technical matters, etc., etc. The machinery consists of prime movers of various types, refrigerating machinery on Ammonia and Co.'s compression systems, Dairy machinery of all descriptions, Hydraulic and other fodder presses.
Special knowledge of dairy machinery is desired but is not an essential condition.
The sanctioned pay of the appointment is Rs. 400, rising by Rs. 15 to Rs. 700, but an appointment now made would be temporary for one year on the lowest grade of Rs. 400, with possibility of being made permanent and pensionable, if fully suitable.
Applications accompanied by particulars of age, experience and qualifications and copies of testimonials may be submitted to THE ASSISTANT DIRECTOR, Dairy Farms, Northern Circle, Kasauli, not later than 18th August, 1915. 593

WANTED.

WANTED—By French family decent European tenants for nice airy double and single rooms with Board E.L.F. lift, very moderate. Apply to MADAME FALLOFIELD, Clarke House, Wodehouse Road. 402

WANTED TWO SEATER 4 Cylinder MOTOR CAR of good make and modern pattern reasonably priced. Send full particulars re time of trial etc., to J. T. C., 9, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay. No commission agents. 1371

WANTED—In October, a Superintendent Night Nurse, must be fully trained and a certified midwife. Salary according to experience. Full particulars on application to the LADY SUPERINTENDENT, Cama and Albless Hospitals, Bombay. 1375

WANTED a double flue horizontal Lancashire boiler 30ft. by 8ft. 0in. W. P. 160 to 180 lbs. per square inch. Should be available at the latest by the end of September 1915. Write all particulars and price required to N. P. KAMA, Atmaram Building, Opposite Cama Bag, Bombay. 1361

WANTED a qualified SUB OVERSEER for the City Municipality, Dhulia. Pay Rs. 50 with prospects of promotion.
S. D. GARUD,
President,
City Municipality, Dhulia.
Dhulia, 27th July, 1915. 1359

WANTED— a GRADUATE as HEAD MASTER with Science or Persian as Voluntary subjects on Pay Rs. 75 rising to Rs. 100 with further prospects for the English School, Viramgam. Apply with testimonials to the PRESIDENT, VIRAMGAM, MUNICIPALITY, before 15th August, 1915. 1320

WANTED MECHANICAL ENGINEER with good practical electrical experience for 80 K. W. Plant uncountry consisting of oil and steam engines, Battery, Pumps, Telephones. Motor Car experience will be a recommendation. Apply with copies of testimonials, stating salary required to Box No. 468, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." i 1366

WANTED for the Junagadh State a qualified LADY DOCTOR to take sole charge of the Zenana Hospital.
Salary from Rs. 200 to 250, with free quarters and Rs. 30 carriage allowance
For detailed terms apply to:—
THE ADMINISTRATOR,
590 Junagadh State, Kathiawar.

WANTED for District Board an Overseer with Roorkee Overseer or Upper Subordinate Certificate or corresponding qualifications and three years experience in Public Works or a Municipality. Pay Rs. 100 with Rs. 30 allowance.—Apply SECRETARY, DISTRICT BOARD, Bulandshahr.
DAN DAYAL,
Secretary, for Chairman, District Board,
Bulandshahr
Dated 19th July 1915. 591

WANTED a thoroughly qualified GENERAL MANAGER for the Bank of Upper India, Limited; must have had Indian experience. Applications stating salary required, together with testimonials, should be forwarded under sealed cover to THE CHAIRMAN, Board of Directors, Head Office, Meerut, U.P., not later than Oct. 1st, 1915, from whom all particulars as to terms and condition of service may be obtained. 591

GONDAL PORBANDAR STATE RAILWAY—WANTED—An ENGINEERING DRAFTSMAN and ESTIMATOR, pay Rs. 60 per month.
A Loco Draftsman, pay Rs. 60 per month.
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E. FRASER,
Manager and Engineer-in-Chief,
G. P. State Railway.
Gondal, 22nd July, 1915. 1340

A VACANCY for an experienced EUROPEAN ASSISTANT MISTRESS occurs on or about August 20th, 1915, at Abu Road Railway School with a starting salary of Rs. 70.
Applicants should submit copies of testimonials together with qualifications, photograph, and age to
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Abu Road Railway School,
593 Rajputana.

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The selected candidates will be required to provide cash securities of Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 500, respectively.
Only those who have had previous experience in similar posts need apply, with copies of testimonials, to
SUPERINTENDENT,
592 State Workshops, Gwalior.

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FOR SALE—Upright Ebony Piano by Squire and Sons, London. Excellent tone and in good condition. Apply 8, Sandhurst House, Apollo Bunder. 1356

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A BARGAIN—For sale a cottage piano in excellent condition. Price Rs. 300. Apply sharp to "P.A." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 490

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FOR SALE.

OFFERS are invited for the sale of the whole stock of Rubber Goods chiefly composed of Motor Covers, Tubes, Accessories and Solid Tyres. Apply to MANAGER, Continental Tyre and Rubber Co. 1369

TWO big artistic new wooden partitions made by Mackenzie and Wimbridge suitable for Office are for sale. Apply to Box No. 469, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1369

ENGLISH DESSERT PEARS and APPLES, 9lbs. nett, by V. P. Parcelpost, for Rs. 3-8; all charges included. Apply to CAPTAIN BANON, The Manali Orchards, Kulu, Panjab. Telegrams, Banon, Kulu. 1119

TO BE LET.

TO LET—NAMDAR BUNGLOW with outhouses and stable near G. I. P Station Main Road, Dadar. Rent Rs. 150. 1377

FURNITURE to hire at moderate rental. Apply to "Occupier" No. 94, Watson's Annexe, Apollo Bunder. 1370

FURNISHED FLAT TO LET suit married couple Rs. 75, including electricity. Apply sharp to "Occupier" 94, Watson's Annexe, Apollo Bunder. 1370

TO LET—A block of 6 airy rooms on the 4th floor of the New Umrigar Building, Opp. Crawford Market, with electric fittings and lift arrangements. 1365

MEHTA VILLA, Lamington Road, behind Byculla Club, drawing, dining room 5 bedrooms, verendah, stable etc.. Latest sanitary fittings. Apply within 1376

TO LET.—FLATS at Apollo Bunder best locality complete with E. L. & F. and everything. Rent Rs. 95 and Rs. 115. Apply to Box No. 447 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 1238

TO LET.—The GROUND FLOOR of Bungalow No. 6, Club Road, with electric lights and out-houses. Rent Rs. 95. Apply to Mrs. D. N. MIRZA, Next Scottish High School in the bear. 1335

TO BE LET for Hindus three storied Bangalow open on all sides with Gas fittings on Warden Road, Mahaluxmi. Apply to JAMNADAS TRIKAMDAS, C/o JAGMOHANDAS VANDRAWANDAS, No. 63, Warden Road. 1342

TO LET—1 Drawing-room. Dining-room. large bed room. dressing room. bath room and W. C. Electric Light and fans. Excellently furnished Rent Rs. 185. per month. Apply to Box No. 521, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 400

TO LET—Excellent suite of rooms consisting of bed room, dressing room, bath, W. C., private entrance. Furnished or unfurnished—with or without board. Apply to Box No. 521, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

TO LET—Land nearly 2,000 square yards suitable for factory, laundry, or similar concern, situate on Palli Road, opposite St. Joseph's Convent, BANDRA. Apply, in person, or write to P. H. BAXTER, near Telephone Office, BANDRA.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that our client has contracted to purchase from Messrs. SHIVAJI LINGOO, LUXMAN KARADI and LINGAYA SAYANA for self and as the natural guardian of his son Venkatsani and nephew and neice respectively named Errana Ellum and Lilavati Ellum the property hereunder described. All persons who may have any right title interest, claim or demand into upon or out of the said property of any kind or nature whatsoever either by way of inheritance, bequest, mortgage, charge, sale, gift, lien, maintenance, lease, whatever or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 53, Medows Street, Fort Bombay within 14 days from the date hereof or otherwise the purchase will be completed without regard to any such right title, interest, claim or demand and all such right title, interest, claim, or demand if any shall be deemed to have been waived and to be null and void and of no effect.
DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY ABOVE-MENTIONED.
All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent tenure situate lying and being at Kamatipura Bazar Road, 12th Lane, without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 238 square yards or thereabuts in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 3233, and 4494 New No. 10093 Old Survey Nos. 2229, 4033 New Survey No. 6584 together with the messuages tenements or dwelling house thereon standing and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward E. Nos. 1034-35 Street Nos. 164-166 and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the East by the Bazar Road and on or towards the West by the property of Sayana Shivoo on or towards the North by the sweeper's passage and on or towards the South by the Kamatipura 12th Lane and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the Vendors and their tenants.
Dated this 29th day of July 1915.
DUBASH & Co.,
1369 Purchaser's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act VI of 1882.
and
In the matter of the Credit Bank of India, Ltd: (in liquidation).
NOTICE is hereby given that a first dividend of one anna in the Rupee has been declared in this matter and that the same may be received at my Office at 7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay on the 16th day of August, 1915, or any subsequent day between the hours of 12 noon and 4 p.m., (S. T.), except Saturdays, Sundays and Holidays.
Dated this 28th day of July, 1915.
R. D. SETHNA,
1357 Official Liquidator.

NOTICES.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT AF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 1200 of 1914.
DALLICHUND DHULLAJI AND CO., a firm of Marwari Hindu Merchants of Bombay Shroffs and Commission Agents carrying on business at Colaba without the Fort. .....Plaintiffs.
v.
MISTRY MANILAL NANJI, of Bombay Kadia Hindu Inhabitant building contractor and Mistry residing at Khoja Street without the Fort. .....Defendant.
WHEREAS by a decree made in the above suit on the 12th day of December, 1914, it was ordered that the defendant should pay to the plaintiffs the sum of Rupees eight hundred for debt including all interest and costs and with interest thereon at the rate of six per cent. per annum upon the amount of the said judgment from date of decree till payment.
And whereas by a Warrant of Sale, dated the 13th day of April 1915, the Sheriff of Bombay was directed to sell by Public Auction all the right, title and interest of the said defendant in the lands and premises in the said Warrant mentioned, that is to say:—
All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house and premises standing thereon without the Fort of Bombay formerly in the Sub-District of Bhuleshwar but now in the Sub-District of Mandvi situate at Khoja Street, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward C No. 7286 Street Nos. 134-136 and bearing New Survey No. 4733 and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the North by the house of Kala Jetha on or towards the South by the house of Kallidas Sunderji on or towards the East by the Khoja Street and on or towards the West by a Sweeper's passage.
Now it is hereby proclaimed and notified that on Wednesday the 8th day of September, 1915, at the hour of 3-30 o'clock (S. T.), in the afternoon the Sheriff of Bombay will under and by virtue of the said Warrant for sale put up for sale by Public Auction on the premises to the highest bidder and without reserve the right, title and interest of the said defendant in the said lands and premises or so much thereof as may be necessary for the satisfaction of the said decree, costs of previous execution and of the said warrant of sale.
The following is a list of the rights, charges and claims to which the said lands and premises are supposed to be liable:—
I. The claim of the Collector of Bombay for Rs. 3-10-2 for the year 1914-15.
II. The claim of Narranji Anandji and others under a Deed of Mortgage dated 10th December 1914, under which the judgment debtor Manilal Nanji has borrowed a sum of Rs. 7,000 agreeing to pay interest thereon at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum.
Intimation is given that the Court does not warrant the correctness of the above description of the premises nor the title of the said defendant to the same or to any interest therein.
Should the said defendant have no saleable interest whatever in the lot to be sold in accordance with this Proclamation any sum paid by the purchaser by way of full or part payment for the same will be repayable to the purchaser.
The abovementioned plaintiffs have not obtained permission to bid at the sale.
Of the price of the lot one-fourth shall be paid forthwith when the lot is knocked down to a purchaser, the remainder of the purchase money must be paid in that case by the purchaser to the Sheriff on or before the fifteenth day after the sale.
The sale will not become absolute until confirmed by the Court.
In default of payment in whole or in part as above prescribed, any sum paid as deposit will be forfeited to the Government and the lot will be sold free from any interest therein or in the proceeds thereof of the prior purchaser.
For further information and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the Sheriff.
Dated this 30th day of July, 1915.
JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Messrs. JAMSEDJI RUSTOMJI & DAVIDAS,
1373 Attorneys for Plaintiffs.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

TENDERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF SECOND-HAND MATERIAL AND UNSERVICEABLE STORES, VIZ: RAIL PIECES CAST AND WROUGHT IRON AND STEEL SCRAP, TYRES AND WHEELS SCRAP ENGINE SCRAP, BRASS BORINGS, ETC.
THE AGENT is prepared to receive TENDERS at his office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (S.T.) on WEDNESDAY, the 18th August, 1915, for the purchase of above which can be seen on application to the Company's Wharf Superintendent, Wadi Bunder Assistant Storekeeper, Jhansi, and at this Depot.
TENDERS.—These must be made out in the Company's authorised Forms, which can be had on application to the Undersigned at his office on payment of Rs. 2 per copy.
TERMS.—A sum equivalent to 10 per cent. of value of the material tendered for (subject to a maximum of Rs. 1,000 and a minimum of Rs. 200 only), must accompany each Tender, along with a cash deposit form, which is supplied gratis on application as a guarantee of good faith in due fulfilment of Contract, failure in which shall entail the forfeiture of the deposit without the Railway having to prove any loss by the transaction. Only cash or currency notes, of the Bombay circle if over Rs. 100, (on which no interest will be allowed) or Government promissory notes will be received as deposits and if the latter they must be endorsed "Pay Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company or order."
PAYMENT.—To be made to the Assistant Auditor and Accountant-in-Charge, Cash Office, Bombay, on receipt of acceptance of the Offer.
NOTE.—The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.
Applicants are requested not to tender for more material than they are able to pay for and remove within one month from the date of acceptance of Tender.
G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.
General Storekeeper's Office
Parel, 21st July, 1915 1314.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that all members of the Bombay Grain Dealers' Association shall hereafter that is from and after the 1st day of August, 1915, sell rice pulse, kathore and all other kinds of grain in which they are dealing to all their customers and the general public wanting to purchase any grain from their shop by measuring the same with the new measures fixed by the said Association and not by any other measure. Particulars of the new measures fixed by the Association have been printed and given to all members of the Association and the same shall be produced for inspection of any person desiring to do so.
Dated this 22nd day of July, 1915.
NARRAYENJEE BHIMJEE,
1325 Joint Secretary.

NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY,

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 1474 of 1915.
GOVINDJI TOPAN & OTHERS. ...Plaintiffs.
v.
GOMTIBAI, widow and others. ...Defendants.
Re Estate of Soni Lalji Valubhji ... Deceased
NOTICE is hereby given that all persons having or claiming any right title or interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased LALJI VALHUBJI, which is the subject matter of this suit which has been filed by the plaintiffs abovenamed for the administration thereof by and under the directions of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay are required to make the same known in writing within fourteen days from the date hereof at the office of Messrs. Ardeshir Hormusji Dinshaw & Co. Attorneys for the plaintiffs abovenamed at No. 29, Esplanade Road, within the Fort of Bombay, otherwise the matter of the administration of the said Estate and distribution thereof will be proceeded with without reference to any such claim which shall be considered as waived.
Dated this 30th day of July, 1915.
ARDESHIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW & Co.,
1368 Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

AUCTION SALE

CRAWFORD & CO.
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
16, Apollo Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 521.

WEEKLY SALE.
On MONDAY, the 2nd August, 1915, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by public auction at their Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—
New designed furniture consisting of Spring-Cushioned rich tapestry lined drawing room suites of sofas and chairs, teakwood arm and armless chairs, leather and rich tapestry lined, reclining sofas, mirror door almiras, dressing and writing tables, marble top centre tables, fancy teapoys, book stands, revolving office chairs, &c.
One very handsome panel door cupboard suitable for shop fittings (specially made to order) in 3 pieces.
2 teakwood very large panel door cupboards for Library.
By order of the Post Master General, Bombay:—
Unclaimed articles from the Dead Letter office, Bombay, such as books, medicines, metal watches picture post cards, sample cuttings, jewellery, etc.
AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)
2 rubber tyred glass fronted miniature office broughams.
2 rubber tyred palanquin shaped office shigrams.
1 rubber tyred handsome well-built victoria.
The property of a Parsee gentleman:—
1 rubber tyred handsome strong built shigram.
1 rubber tyred handsome vis-a-vis.
AT 3 P.M. (S.T.).
Several gent's bicycles (second hand).

BONA-FIDE SALE.
AUCTION SALE OF DRAWING, DINING AND BEDROOM FURNITURE, RICH GLASSWARE, CROCKERY-WARE AND PLATEDWARE, ETC.
On FRIDAY, the 6th day of August, 1915, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the 2nd floor in the compound of Rachel Sassoon Mill, at Chinchpoogly Road, very valuable and handsome household furniture, consisting of dining table, dining chairs, dumbwaiter, meat-safe, cupboard, drawing room spring cushioned, suite of sofas and chairs, teakwood and cane easy chairs, mirror door almyrah, clothes basket, square and round teapoys, teakwood round table, writing and dressing tables, chest of drawers, Japanese screen, sweet-toned gramophone with records, leather lined sofas, hatstand, iron single and double bedsteads, rich glassware, crockery-ware and best platedware and cooking utensils, etc.
The property of F. W. Reuss, Esq., Diesel Engineer (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.'s Mill).
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.
The above will be on view four days before the sale.

BONAFIDE SALE.
A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO DYERS, BLEACHERS, MILL OWNERS, ETC.
Under instructions from Messrs. Farbenfabriken Bayer & Co., Ltd., who are closing their business Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 12th August, 1915, at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), all the balance of their Aniline-Dyes.
The sale will take place at the Auctioneers' Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
A deposit of 25 p.c. will be required at the time of sale.
For further particulars and list of Dyes, apply to the undersigned.
CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 31st July, 1915.

Regularity of the bowels is necessary to good health. Their function is to remove refuse and poisonous substances from the system. Kasagra is an ideal laxative tonic, and cures bowel torpidity. D 17

AUCTION SALE

MESSRS. BAILEY & CO
Lipton Building, Apollo Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 2329.

SALE THIS DAY, SATURDAY, THE 31ST INSTANT AT 4-30 P. M., (S. T.).
AUCTION SALE OF THE RIGHT, TITLE AND INTEREST OF THE MORTGAGOR IN 3½ OF GOVERNMENT PROMISSORY NOTES AND 4 PER CENT. PORT TRUST BONDS AND 2 INSURANCE POLICIES.
Under instruction from Messrs. Jehangir Seervai Minocheher and Hiralal attorneys for Messrs. Rattanshaw Framji Umrigar, Psetonji Rustomji Umrigar, and Jamasji Framji Umrigar carrying on business under the name and style of Ratanji Pestonji Umrigar & Co., the mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Mangaldas Nagindas Motiwala Messrs. BAILEY & Co., auctioneers will sell by public auction THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 31st day of July, 1915, at 4-30 p.m., (S T.), pursuant to the power of sale contained in an indenture of mortgage dated the 11th day of October, 1913, and made between the said mortgagor of the one part and the said mortgagees of the other part, all the right, title and interest of claim and demand of the mortgagor in 4 per cent. Port Trust Bonds of the nominal value of Rs. 48,000 and 3½ per cent. Government Promissory Notes of the nominal value of Rs. 5,700 and Rs. 2,250 respectively set apart under the consent decree and order in Suit No. 870 of 1891 and Appeals No. 818 and the cash and security for the time being representing the same and the interest and annual produce thereof and of two policies of assurance in the East and West Life Assurance Co., Ltd., of the sum of Rs. 5,000 each.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Jehangir Seervai Minocheher and Hiralal, attorneys for the mortgagees at their office Ash Lane No. 95 in Fort or to the undersigned.
N. B.—This is the best opportunity to invest money in Bonds and loans at low auction rates.
BAILEY & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 31st July, 1915.

MESSRS. GANDHI & CO.
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
52, Medows Street.

AUCTION SALE, THIS DAY SATURDAY, THE 31ST JULY AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.
THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 31st at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Rooms No. 52, Medows Street, Fort, ground floor (opposite Tarachand Purasam) the rich, teak and black wood furniture, fixtures, etc., etc., including rich velvet and tapestry lined drawing room suites, and armless chairs, chest of drawers, and double door cupboards, panel door presses, dirty cloth baskets, marble top, plain round and octagonal tables flower teapoys, writing and lady's tables, sofa, birch wood folding chairs, de fancy cabinets, leather and tapestry sofas, easy chairs, wooden cots, sho fruit dishes, wash hand tables, tiled teapoys, dining table, piano jars, paper rack, phonographs, photos, etc., etc.
By order of the office concerned:
Dining table, show cases, writing
The property of a private gentlem
1 gramophone machine with two double records.
By order of the concerned:—
1 Tapestry lined bench, chairs, 1 lined drawing room suite, cane sofa, 1 oak wood seat drawing room
By order of the office concerned:—
Handkerchieves, towels, shocks, 1 zabloo.
15 pairs lady's and gent's shoes.
By order of Shah Manilal Venichand and on account of Mr. Mohanlal Laloo.
2 kudas, 1 pearl nath, 3 pearl earrings, 8 skeletons of pearls, pearl bangles.
GANDHI & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 31st July, 1915.

AMUSEMENTS.

TO LET—Empire Theatre, on week days.
The Parsi Alfred Theatrical Co.
will perform at the
EMPIRE THEATRE—FORT.
To-night, Satuaday, at 9-30 p.m. (S.T.)
MAHABHARAT
Matinee to-morrow, Sunday, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.)
MAHAB ARAT
Prices Rs. 3, 2-3, 2, 1-8, 1 & As. 8.
C. P. KHATOW,
Telephone No. 286. Proprietor

THE BELGIAN RELIEF CONC
It has been decided to pone the Belgian Relief C which was to have been h the Y. M. C. A. Hall on t proximo to a future date will be advetrised shortl to the proposal to make day the 4th August, a intercession and prayer.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

General Manager .. .. James McGrath.

TO-NIGHT (Saturday) at 6-30 and 9-30 p. m.
TO-MORROW (Sunday) at 6-30 and 9-30 p. m.

A CONJURING EPOCH FOR BOMBAY!

MAURICE E. BANDMANN presents:—

THE GREAT GOLDIN
THE GREAT GOLDIN
THE GREAT GOLDIN

THE WORLD'S MASTER OF MODERN MAGIC.

GOLDIN is the greatest magician of the age and the quickest.
GOLDIN is the originator of 90 per cent of the greatest modern illusions.
GOLDIN was the personal friend of H. M. King Edward, and was visited 4 times in 8 nights at the Palace Theatre, London, by His Majesty.
GOLDIN is the highest-paid star ever brought to India, and his company the largest.
GOLDIN is the inventor of more illusions than 20 of the greatest conjurors combined.
GOLDIN has the most expensive and lavishly staged illusions anywhere in the world.
GOLDIN 'S performances to-night and to-morrow will include

A REVIEW OF CONJURORS PAST AND PRESENT.

20th CENTURY. MIRACLES.

"VIVISECTION" or "SHE WAS CUT UP"
"THE VANISHING PIANO" or "A FLIGHT OF MUSIC"
The great spectacular pantomime

"THE TIGER GOD"

A Moorish illusionary phantasy. The acme of scenic Art and elaborate illusion, written and invented by HORACE GOLDIN, in which appears "LILY," a Bengal tigress, one of the finest specimens of this animal in existence.

COMPLETE VAUDEVILLE PROGRAMME BY

BARBARA BABINGTON — Ballad Vocalist.
HAY AND CRAWFORD — Ragtime dancers extraordinary.
GOSWARD — The Musical Comedian.
LEYWOOD AND NORELLE — Burlesque impressionists.

MATINEE TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW (SUNDAY) At 6-30: SPECIAL PRICES
Plan for 9-30 performances at ROSE & Co.
TO-MORROW at 3 p. m. "CABIRIA" shown complete.

IMPERIAL CINEMA
CHARNI ROAD.

To-night
A GREAT
ENGLISH FILM
PLAYED BY
ENGLISH ARTISTES AND AMONGST TYPICALLY
ENGLISH BACK GROUNDS ENTITLED

THE BOAT RACE MYSTERY

A thrilling drama of the Great 'Varsity
EVENT IN TWO REELS.
Also another
SPLENDID AN ROMANTIC TWO REEL DRAMA

WHEN ROME RULED

Beautifully set and admirably executed.
AND
PATHE'S GAZETTE
3 SHOWS NIGHTLY 3
7 to 8-30, 8-45 to 10.15 & 10.30 to 12 p.m.
SAT. & Sun. Prize Show 5 to 6-30

VICTOR CINEMA
EDWARDES THEATRE.
Kalbadevi Road.
Under the Patronage of
KHOJA LADIES
ONE ZANANA PERFORMANCE
will be given
Every Friday evening at 4 p. m. (S. T.)
This week's Marvellous Progamme
Two Star Features
Dr. JEKYLL AND Mr HYDE
The famous American Artiste, King Baggot, plays the dual role.
A film of indescribable merit.
Another Cinema Success
THE MYSTERY OF Mr. MARKS
Featuring England's Best Screen Artiste
MISS ALMA TAYLOR.
A film that sustains the interest till the last.
Showing a Sleep-Walker's fate.
COMICS, TRAVEL, INTERESTING FILMS
complete the Programme
Admission Rs. 2, Re. 1, As. 8, 4, & 2.
Sunday and Sunday MATINEE At 5 p. m.
7-45—2 SHOWS NIGHTLY—10 p. m.
10 o'clock Show on Saturday, Monday and Wednesday.
BAR IS OPEN From 6-30 to 11-30.
Terms and Programmes for Sale or Hire.
SPECIAL ZENANA PERFORMANCE
EVERY FRIDAY AT 4 (S. T.)

ELYSIUM SKATING RINK
Practice and Evening Sessios
AS USUAL.
DANCE
on Saturday, 31st July, at 9-30 p. m.

PALACE OF VARIETIES
GAIETY THEATRE

General Manager .....Steve Buckingham.

6-30 GAIETY THEATRE TO-NIGHT TO-NIGHT 10 EDWARDS THEATRE

The enormous success of the Potted Burlesque Pantomime.

CINDERELLA
CINDERELLA
CINDERELLA

A REAL PANTOMIME AND NOT A PICTURE.
Our exclusive Drama in 2 parts.
EXPERT'S SECRET.

NEW
ALEXANDRA CINEMA
'Phone | LOHAR CHAWL PRINCESS STREET. | 1882
TO-NIGHT TO-NIGHT
The World's Greatest Serial Masterpiece
THE MASTER KEY
5th Instalment..7,000 feet....Episodes x, xi, xii.
This fascinating serial in now nearing its end. Do not miss for love or money the concluding episodes, they are absorbing, interesting.
3 Shows nightly—each 1½ hours.
Time:7-15 to 8-45. 9 to 10-30. 10-45 to 12-15
Extra Prize Shows Satur. & Sun. 5-30 to 6-45.
Popular Half Rates as Usual.
FREE GIFTS to Patrons in BOX & FIRST CLASS.
Complete booklet can be had at one anna.
Free Lists suspended on Saturdays & Sundays

BANKING.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7th SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 5,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from November 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.
Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW.
Manager.

BANKING.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.
(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter.)

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE.
38 Bishopsgate London, E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay	Medan (Sumatra)	Manila
Calcutta	Singapore	Cebu
Madras	Malacca	Hoilo
Rangoon	Kwala-Lumpur	Hong-Kong
Colombo	(F.M.S.)	Canton
Karachi	Klang (F.M.S.)	Foochow
Amritsar	Seremban (F.M.S.)	Shanghai
Delhi	Bangkok	Tientsin
Penang	Batavia	Taingtau
Puket	Taiping (F.M.S.)	(North China)
Ipoh (F.M.S.)	Sourabaya	Hankow
	Saigon	Yokohama
	Haiphong	Kobe

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.
Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Post Box No. 84. Agent.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ... $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund £1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON.
BRANCHES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kwala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Do Hongkong
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yokohama
Hongkong	Penang	Vloilo

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 2 half yearly.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
FIXED DEPOSITS
Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India Australia, America, China and Japan.
Credits granted Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
12, ESPLANADE ROAD.

Subscribed Capital £1,125,000
Paid-up Capital £562,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £562,000
Reserve Fund £500,000

Head Office: 15, Gracechurch Street, London E. C.

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.
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The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Ag. Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorised ..... Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued ..... Rs. 30,00,000
Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 26 81 500
Capital Paid-Up ..... Rs. 13,14,273
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 10,80,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.
Branches.
Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshwar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
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DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 30th July 1915 giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are heavily clouded in the east Punjab and clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Both day and night temperatures are in moderate to fairly large excess in the north and the east Punjab. Day temperature is above normal in the south-west Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is in defect in the extreme western districts and normal or in excess elsewhere. Temperature is in excess except at Allahabad.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in upper Sind and the adjacent parts of west Rajputana and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. The air is drier than usual and both day and night temperatures are in excess in Rajputana. Day temperature is above normal in upper Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Veraval reports 0.10in. of rain. Surat 0.12in. and Indore 2.47in. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Day temperature is in excess in the northern half of Gujarat and Kathiawar and in defect at Indore.

The Central Provinces.—No telegram has been received from Hoshangabad. Rainfall has been widespread; Jubbulpore has had 3.50in., Saugor 0.37in., Khandwa 1.17in., Akola 1.44in., Amraoti 3.34in., Nagpur 2.54in., Chanda 0.87in. and Raipur 0.82in. Skies are heavily clouded. Day temperature is in defect.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Bombay has had 0.65in., Ratnagiri 2.26in., Marmugao 1.02in. and Karwar 1.68in. Skies are heavily clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Rainfall has been nearly general in north Hyderabad and local in the Bombay Deccan; Malegaon has had 0.40in., Poona 0.19in. Belgaum 2.50in., Aurangabad 0.38in. and Nizamabad 0.36in. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Day temperature is in defect in Hyderabad

General Remarks.—The depression from the head of the Bay of Bengal appears to have moved in a west-north-westerly direction to the neighbourhood of Jubbulpore, but has further decreased in intensity. It has caused widespread and generally heavy rain in the Central Provinces and fairly general rain in Central India West, but no precipitation of importance in the reporting areas in the United Provinces. Jubbulpore reports an unusually heavy fall of 13.50in. Rainfall has been nearly general on the west coast of the Peninsula and in north Hydcrabad and local in the Bombay Deccan and south-east Madras, while a few showers have occurred in Kathiawar, Gujarat and on the north Madras coast. The depression may move further in a west-north-westerly direction.

Nearly general rain is likely on the west coast of the Peninsula and in the Central Provinces and Central India West, local rain in east Rajputana, and some showers in the United Provinces, the Deccan, Kathiawar and Gujarat. A few showers may occur in the east Punjab.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on FRIDAY, the 30th of July, 1915.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Departure 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	0	..
Do (29th)	98.3	82.5	73	..	0	—0.06
Jask	104.2	93.6	37	..	0	..
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	—0.17
Do. (29th)	99.1	89.2	59	..	0	
PUNJAB—						
Multan	110.3	83.7	63	..	0.53	—1.99
Rawalpind	108.6	88.1	55	..	3.69	—6.18
Lahore	110.8	90.0	50	1	1.99	—6.15
Hissar	99.7	88.3	50	0.56	2.48	..
Ambala	108.7	83.1	81	..	5.51	—5.68
Delhi	105.0	88.0	53	..	4.10	—6.96
						24
UNITED PROVINCES—						4.
Agra	100.4	87.3	67	..	7.27	—533
Mainpuri	97.3	85.0	85	..	4.46	—5311
Jhansi	96.9	82.3	61	0.02	7.99	—8.2.
Cawnpore	94.6	82.9	87	..	12.57	—1.02
Allahabad	89.8	80.9	87	..	16.13	
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	111.1	84.8	71	..	0.06	—1.10
Karachi	89.7	81.9	87	..	0.09	—3.03
Ajmer	99.0	82.4	64	..	1.15	—7.47
Jalpore	99.5	81.3	65	..	3.75	—5.85
Kotah	97.0	86.2	58	0.07	2.58	—10.10
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	93.0	79.8	73	..	3.66	—4.80
Dwarka	86.7	80.5	84	0.06	7.13	—1.71
Veraval	82.8	79.1	87	0.10	5.53	—5.47
Rajkot	92.8	77.8	87	0.06	6.37	—5.30
Bhavnagar Para	95.8	79.0	93	0.06	7.23	—2.48
Surat	87.1	78.3	97	0.12	16.72	—8.40
Ahmedabad	97.2	80.8	79	0.01	7.69	—8.61
Deesa	96.0	79.4	75	..	4.21	—7.02
Neemuch	95.7	78.0	75	..	8.54	—4.04
Indore	77.1	73.0	98	2.47	9.98	—5.26
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	80.9	72.5	94	1350	39.73	14.26
Saugor	81.8	74.2	93	0.37	11.54	—9.39
Hoshangabad	8..	..	..	..	..	..
Khandaw	77.6	73.3	94	1.17	12.96	—0.96
Akola	77.3	72.7	86	1.44	14.22	—0.68
Amroati	75.1	70.7	96	3.34	11.19	—4.58
Nagpur	75.6	70.7	87	2.54	19.91	—2.74
Chanda	76.9	73.0	90	0.87	15.47	—8.41
Raipur	75.7	71.6	97	0.82	19.17	—3.69
KONKAN—						
Bombay	86.1	77.6	84	0.65	53.76	10.63
Ratnagiri	80.3	75.1	95	2.26	54.55	—8.18
Mormugao	84.3	74.7	89	1.02	56.76	—4.33
Karwar	80.2	73.1	89	1.68	61.30	—15.37
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	84.8	73.1	95	0.40	10.83	1.52
Ahmednagar	81.4	71.0	88	0.44	13.01	4.67
Poona	81.6	71.5	92	0.19	22.23	10.55
Sholapur	85.3	72.2	80	0.04	10.08	1.14
Bijapur	81.2	70.6	80	0.01	6.07	0.68
Belgaum	72.1	67.3	96	2.50	23.97	0.10
Aurangabad	80.2	71.4	90	0.38	17.03	5.33
Nizamabad (Indur).	77.1	73.0	85	0.36	10.62	—4.16
Hyderabad	81.8	72.2	92	0.04	18.45	8.27
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	80.5	71.9	95	2.88	64.29	—10.18
Calicut	79.3	73.8	95	0.27	60.96	—3.63
Cochin	83.4	75.0	89	0 89	59.69	9.23
Colombo	84.6	72.1	94	0.75	19.71	7.16
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	92.1	75.5	75	0.70	14.92	4.38
Bellary	85.3	74.6	69	..	10.91	7.13
Cuddapah	93.0	77.2	70	..	9.54	2.71
Madras	89.2	78.0	75	..	10.11	4.24
Bangalore	77.6	65.8	91	..	10.20	3.37
Coimbatore	87.0	71.1	74	0.23	5.75	2.89
Trichinopoly	95.1	79.1	63	..	4.65	1.95
Negapatam	91.9	77.8	85	0.12	3.58	0.33

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Miss M. Lazarus, U. F. C. M. Girls School, Acharyappen Street, Georgetown, Madras, India.
Mr. H. R. Rao, Florance House, Ice House Road, Triplicane, Madras, S. India.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
SIMLA, July 30.

Yesterday's depression over Chota Nagpur is now in the neighbourhood of Sutna. It continues to decrease in intensity, but has given some heavy rain in the Central Provinces. There has been a marked extension of rainfall over the peninsula and a few heavy falls have occurred in the Mussooree hills. No rainfall has occurred over the plains of North-West India.

Rainfall is nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Chota Nagpur, Central Provinces, Konkan, Hyderabad, Mysore and Malabar; local in Upper Burma, Bengal, Orissa, West United Provinces, Central India west, Bombay Deccan, south-east Madras and north Madras coast. A few falls have also occurred in Bihar, east United Provinces, Simla hills and Gujarat.

The principal amounts are:—Tavoy, Bassein and Kyaukpyu two inches; Moulmein one and a half; Akyab and Sibsagar four; Cherrapunji three; Silchar two; Cox's Bazar and Darjeeling one; Mussoosree five; Dehra Dun three; Indore two; Amraoti three; Nagpur and Pachmarhi three; Jubbulpore fourteen; Akola and Pendra one and a half; Khandwa and Raipur one; Ratnagiri two; Karwar one and a half; Marmagoa one; Belgaum and Mangalore three; Mercara and Calicut two; Cochin, Trivandrum and Ootacamund one; Masulipatam three-quarters.

Forecast:—Increase of rainfall in Bihar, United Provinces and Central India west.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 30th July 1915.	Total since June 1st 1915.	June 1st to 30th July 1914.	June 1st to 30th July 1913.
Colaba [Observatory] ..	0.65	53.76	43.59	59 11
Fort [St. Geo's Hospital] ..	1.05	56.72	46.41	69 11
Esplanade [Gok Tej. Hospl.]	1.03	53.52	48 04	68.43
Byculla [J. J. Hospital] ..	1.15	58.88	51.58	70.96

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, be comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time on the 30th July 1915, was 29.808 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial, barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .031 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparision at 80 F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.
Bombay 29th July, 1915.
Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr...	29.624 inches.
Temperature of Air	83 0 degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	79.1 "
Dew Point	77.8 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.842 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10).....	9.4 "
Maximum temperature of Air	86.1 "
Minimum do. do.	75.4 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	W.
Movement of Wind do. do.	327 miles.
Fall of Rain	0.07 inches.
Total fall during month	13.08 "
Do. do. year	54.59 "
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m., of 30th	0.68 "

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour estated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock still.

Day of Week	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time. h	m	Depth on Sill. ft.	in.	Month.	LOW WATER Bombay Mean Time. h.	m	Depth on Sill. ft.	in.
	July					July				
FR.	30	m	1	38	27	4	30 m	7	23	16 8
			1	57a	28	8		9	9a	16 8
SAT.	31	m	2	22	26	10	31 m	8	1	17 9
	Aug.		2	30a	27	3	Aug.	8	47a	17 0
SUN.	1	m	3	6	26	11	1 m	8	33	19 0
			3	2a	26	8		9	25a	17 6
MO.	2	m	3	52	25	3	2 m	9	16	20 2
			3	33a	25	9		10	5a	18 1
TU.	3	m	4	45	24	7	3 m	10	2	21 3
			4	6a	24	10		10	53a	18 6
W.	4	m	5	55	24	1	4 m	11	24	22 1
			4	49a	24	1				
TH.	5	m	7	32	24	2	5 m	0	0	18 9
			5	49a	23	7		1	18a	22 4

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

July	Sunrise	Sunset
,, 30 (Friday)	,, 6h. 14m.	,, 7h. 16m.
,, 31 (Saturday)	,, 6h. 15m.	,, 7h. 15m.
Aug. 1 (Sunday)	,, 6h. 15m.	,, 7h. 15m.
,, 2 (Monday)	,, 6h. 15m.	,, 7h. 14m.
,, 3 (Tuesday)	,, 6h. 16m.	,, 7h. 14m.
,, 4 (Wednesday)	,, 6h. 16m.	,, 7h. 13m.
,, 5 (Thursday)	,, 6h. 16m.	,, 7h. 13m.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Perigee, July 24th, 10-9h. a.m Full Moon 26th, 5h. 41-0m. p.m.; Last Quarter, Aug. 3rd 2h. 57-3m. a.m.; Apogee, 5th, 8-1h. p.m.; New Moon 11th, 4h. 22-4m. p.m.; First Quarter, 18th, 7h. 47-5m. a.m

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Hon'ble Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Kt., K.C.I.E., Chief Justice of Bengal:—Already I have had occasion to use your work on Limitation, and I have found it of great help.
Hon'ble Sir John Wallis, Kt., Chief Justice of Madras:—The book appears to have been planned on sound lines and carefully written. It should be of much use to the Profession.
Hon'ble Sir Donald Johnston, Kt., Chief Judge, Punjab Chief Court:—I will use it in Court and I have no doubt the Courts will find your Commentary on the Law of Limitation as a useful Guide.
Hon'ble Justice Sir John Woodroffe, Kt., Calcutta High Court:—Your book will be very useful to me in my work.—
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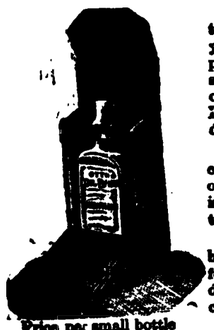

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BOMBAY CHURCHES.

SUNDAY SERVICES.

(9th Sunday after Trinity. 1st August).

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The Cathedral (St. Thomas the Apostle), Church Gate Street. Clergy; The Venerable C. M. Barham, Archdeacon.—7 a.m. Holy Communion; 7-45 a.m. Matins: 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion (Choral)—Eyre in E. Flat; Hymns, 282, 184, 322, 181; 5-30 p.m. Children's Service; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon; Canticles—Walmisley in C.; Hymns 267, 211, 222; Collections for Cathedral Schools. Daily Matins at 7-15 a.m., and Evensong at 5-15 p.m.; Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a.m. Wednesday will be observed as a day of Intercession, being the anniversary of the Declaration of War:—Special Services: 6-30 a.m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m. Service of Intercession.

St. Mary the Blessed Virgin, Parel.—Chaplain Rev. J. B. Glass. 8 a.m., Matins and Litany; 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Preacher; Rev. J. B. Glass.

Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba.—Chaplain: Rev. R. L. Wormald; 8 a.m., Holy Communion; 10 a.m., Parade Service, 5-15 p.m., Sunday School; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service.

Emmanuel Church, Girgaum.—Clergy (English: Rev. H. T. Vodden (Incumbent), Rev. Canon R. S. Heywood, Rev. J. H. Robinson; (Marathi) Rev. Canon D. L. Joshi and Revd D. A. Yardi. (Gujrati) Revd L. Hari. English Services: 8 a.m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m., Evening Prayer and Sermon. Collections for Church Expenses and Poor. Marathi Service 9 a.m., Gujarati Service, 2-30 p.m.

St. Paul's, Kamatipura (S. P. G.), Foras Road.—Clergy: Rev. A. J. P. French, M.A., (Hindustani). Rev. J. Martin (Tamil), 7-30 a.m., Matins, Litany and Holy Communion (Urdu); 10 a.m., Matins, Litany and Holy Communion alternately (Tamil); 5 p.m. Evensong (Urdu).

All Saints Church, Malabar Hill.—There will be no service in this Church until further notice.

Christ Church, Byculla.—Chaplain: Rev. C. B. Grey Collier; 7-30 a.m., Holy Communion; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion (Choral); 5-15 p.m., Sunday School; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

St. Nicholas Church, opposite Prince's Deck.—Chaplain (Vacant) 9-45 a.m. Morning prayer and Holy Communion; 7 p.m., Evening Service and Sermon; Week days, 9 p.m. Evening Prayer.

Holy Trinity Church, Hornby Road. Clergy: Rev. A. E. Bradbury, 8 a.m., Matins and Litany; 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.

Holy Cross, Umarkhadi (Chapel of Ease) Rev. H. Lord and Rev. J. Londhe; 6-30 a.m., Holy Communion (English); 7-30 Holy Communion and Sermon (Marathi); 9 a.m., Morning Prayer and Sermon (Gusrathi); 6-30 p.m., Evening Service and Sermon (Marathi).

St. Stephen the Martyr, Bandra Hill.—Chaplain: Rev. J. B. Glass, 11 a.m., Holy Communion; Special War Service on Wednesday, Aug. 4, Holy Communion at 8 a.m.

The Good Shepherd, Dharavi (by Sion)—Chaper of Ease to St. Paul)—Service by the Clergy of St. Paul's. 7-30 a.m., Holy Communion or Matins alternately; 5-30 Evensong and Sermon. Tamil services conducted by Rev. J. Martyn.

St. Peter's, Mazagon—Clergy: Rev. Fathers Biscoe, Tovey and R. Pearse, 6-30 a.m. Holy Eucharist; 7-15 a.m., Matins and Litany; 8 a.m., Choral Eucharist; 10-30 a.m., Children's Service; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon. Alms Church Expenses.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

St. Andrew's Church (Church of Scotland), Apollo Street, Fort Senior Chaplain: Rev. J. Drummond Gordon, B. D. 9-30 a.m. Joint-Service with United Free Church of Scotland; 5-15 p.m., Sunday School; 6-30 p.m., Evening Praise List: Psalms 100 (tune 15) 103, (tune 116), Paraphrases 35 (tune 5), Hymns 509, 415. Holy Communion after evening service. 4th Aug. Special Service of Intercession.

United Free Church of Scotland, Waudby Road.—Chaplain: Rev. R. M. Gray. 9-30 a.m., United Service in St. Andrew's Church; 5 p.m. Sunday Schools and Bible Classes; 6.30 p.m., Evening Service; Preacher: The Rev. R. M. Gray.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Amroli Presbyteriam Church.—Minister: Rev. M. B. Nikambe. English Service 8-30 a.m. Preacher: Rev. R. Strachan; Marathi Service; 5 p.m., Preacher: Rev. M. B. Nikambe.

METHODIST.

Taylor Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Clare Road, Byculla, Pastor Rev. W. E. Bancroft 8-30 a.m., Sunday School; 9-15 a.m., Morning Service; 6-30 p.m., Evensong Service; 8-45 p.m., Men's Social Hour in Union Hall.

Bowen Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church Lansdowne Road, Apollo Bunder.—Pastor: Rev. A. N. Warner, 11 a.m., Morning Service, Rev. F. W. Wood; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service, Rev. F. W. Wood.

WESLEYAN.

Wesleyan Church, Colaba Causeway.—9 a.m., Morning Service; Preacher: Rev. F. Hart; 6-30 Evening Service; Preacher Rev. Dr. Scot (Wilson College); 5 p.m., Sunday School.

Wesleyan Church, Victoria Gardens.—10 a.m. Morning Service, Preacher: Rev. G. Bennet; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service; Preacher, Rev. F. Hart; Sunday School at 5 p.m.

BAPTIST.

Bombay Baptist Church (opposite Post Office), Middle Colaba. Minister Rev. Mr. A. E. Hubbard; 9 a.m., Morning Service, Preacher: Rev. A. E. Hubbard; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service, Preacher: Rev. A. E. Hubbard; Sunday School and Bible Class for men from 5 to 6 p.m.

CONGREGATIONAL.

American Mission Church.—Hume Memorial Church, New Nagpada Road, Byculla.—Pastor Rev. John Malelu:—9 a.m., Sunday School; 10 a.m. Sunday School Teachers Class; 3-45 p.m., Gospel Spreading Society; 5 p.m., Afternoon Service; Prayer Meeting on Friday at 8-30 p.m.

SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTISTS.

Seventh-Day Adventist Church, Apollo Bunder (Opposite Watson's Annexe).—Services—Sunday, 6-30 p.m., Preaching; Saturday, 6-30 p.m., Preaching, Saturday, 5-15 Sabbath School, Wednesday, 6-30 p.m., Bible Study and Prayer Meeting. Pastors: G. W. Pettit and W. R. French in charge.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

R. C. Cathedral, Kalbadevi, Vicar Rev. Dr. B. De Monte—7 and 8-30 a.m., Masses; 5-30 p.m., Evening Service.

Holy Name, Wodehouse Road.—Clergy. The Jesuit Fathers, 6 a.m., 7 a.m., 8 a.m., 9 a.m., 6-30 p.m.

St. Anne's, Byculla.—Clergy: The Jesuit Fathers: Vicar, Rev. Father Hutemacher, S. J. 6-30 a.m., 7-30 a.m., 8-30 a.m., 6-30 p.m.

Church of Our Lady of Glory, Byculla. Annual thanksgiving, High Mass of the employees of the Bombay Port Trust Workshops, with Sermon and Benediction, in honour of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, at 9 a.m. (S.T.)

Rosary, Church, Mazagon.—Vicar Rev. M. X. Gomes.—Sunday Service, 5-30 a.m., 7 a.m., 8-30 a.m., and 5.30 p.m. Week days 6-30 a.m., and 7 a.m.

Holy Cross Church, Lower Parel, Clergy: Rev. P. E. Saldanha and Rev. J. A. Gomes. —6 a.m., Mass; 8 a.m., High Mass; 6 p.m., Benediction.

Gloria Church, Parel Road, Byculla. Vicar, Very Rev. L. C. Pera, Hours of Mass; 5-30, 7 and 9 a.m.

Church of N. S. de Salvacao, Dadar, Acting Vicar; Rev. J. J. Dias, Sunday Services. Low Masses at 5-30, 7-30 and 9 a.m. Evening Service 4-30 p.m., Daily Masses 6-30 and 7-30 a.m.

Cavel Church (Our Lady of Health). Vicar: Rev. M. D'Sa; Low Masses at 7 and 7-30 a.m.

Mount Mary's Chapel, Bandra Hill, Bandra. —9-30 a.m., Mass.

Church of St. Francis Xavier, Dabul (Barrow's Lane). Girgaum Road—Vicar: Rev. Fr. J. N. Continha, 3, 5-20, 6-20, 7-30, 8-30, and 10-30 a.m., Masses; 6 p.m. Benediction.

St. Teresa's Chapel, Girgaum Tram Terminus —Chaplain Rev. D. Remedios.—6-30 a.m., and 7-30 a.m.; (Children's) Mass 8-30 a.m.; 5-30 p.m., Evening Service.

Garrison Church (St. Joseph's Colaba)—Chaplain: Rev. Fr. E. Hillenkamp, S. J. Sunday 8 a.m., Mass and Sermon; 6-30 p.m., Service of Benediction.

PRARTHANA SAMAJ.

Prarthana Samaj.—Sir Narayan G. Chandavarkar will conduct the weekly Divine Service at the local Prarthana Mandir, Girgaon, to-morrow, at 5.30 p.m. (S.T.)

OFFICIAL EXODUS TO DARJEELING

TO BE CURTAILED OWING TO FINANCIAL STRAIN.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, July 30.

Owing to the financial strain caused by the war the utmost economy is being exercised in all offices under the control of the Government of Bengal. There is a strong and persistent rumour to the effect that there will be no general going back to Darjeeling for the remainder of the season, that only his Excellency the Governor and the members of his Executive Council will proceed to that station and that secretaries and their various departments will remain in Calcutta.

MYSTERIOUS DEATHS OF GERMAN SOLDIERS.

POCKET BAROMETER LEADS TO ACCIDENTAL SOLUTION.

On several occasions the French have found the bodies of German soldiers who, though to outward appearance uninjured, had been killed by the explosion of a shell close to them.

Death had apparently been instantaneous, (says M. Salagnac in "La Journal") and painless, there being no contraction of the features, and the attitude being lifelike.

No sign of any internal lesion was discovered in these bodies, and the manner in which death was caused has been a mystery until quite recently, when a clue was accidentally discovered by a French engineer, M. Arnoux.

An officer at the front sent him a pocket aneroid barometer damaged by the explosion of a big shell only three yards away from it. M. Arnoux found that one of the two levers by which the oscillations of the mercury were transmitted to the pointer had been forced under the other, instead of remaining on the same plane. M. Arnoux replaced the levers in position and put the barometer in an air-tight vessel from which he proceeded to pump out the air. When the pressure had thus been reduced from 760 to 410 millimetres (the figure recorded on the top of Mont Blanc, at an altitude of 15,782ft.) the levers assumed the position in which M. Arnoux found them. It was thus shown that the explosion had caused a sudden atmospheric depression to the extent of about 350 millimetres of the mercury tube, corresponding to a dynamic pressure of about ten tons to the square yard.

The men exposed to this violent change met with conditions similar to those experienced by aeronauts who ascend too fast or by workmen who leave compressed air chambers without taking proper precautions, the effect being to liberate the air and carbonic acid suspended in the blood and to transform them into bubbles of gas. These bubbles are driven by the action of the heart into the capillary vessels, stopping the circulation of the blood and causing instant death.

MELLIN'S FOOD

Untouched by hand. For Infants & Invalids

Mellin's Food is starch-free—requires no cooking—is prepared instantly.

Every mother should read "The Care of Infants in India," obtainable, together with a generous sample of Mellin's Food, for two anna stamps.

ADDRESS: MESSRS. LATHAM, ABERCROMBIE & COMPANY, BOMBAY.

Mellin's Food, Ltd. (India Branch), London, E.

Baby cut teeth without trouble.

A London Mother's Happy Experience of Woodward's Gripe Water.

11a, Midmoor Road, Haverhill Road, Balham.

Messrs. W. Woodward, Ltd. 12*th October*, 1914.

I feel I must write and tell you what a splendid thing Woodward's Gripe Water is, having given it my boy, who is now five, through all his teething. I did not have the slightest trouble, and it has made him a fine healthy boy. I am now giving it to my little girl, who is five months old, and has cut two teeth without the slightest trouble. I might also tell you from birth she suffered with constipation and sickness, but I have given her Woodward's Gripe Water from three weeks old, and she is now a bonnie baby, and does not suffer from either. I have also recommended it to a lot of mothers and they have found the same benefits as I have. You can make what use you like of this.—I remain, yours respectfully (Mrs.) F. SPENCER.

WOODWARD'S GRIPE WATER

A perfectly safe and sure remedy containing no preparation of Morphia, Opium, or other harmful drug, and having behind it a long record of Medical Approval.

WOODWARD'S GRIPE WATER is a remedy of Peculiar Value for Ailments of British Babies born in India and the Tropics.

English Price, 1/1½. Registered Trade Mark—"GRIPE WATER."

As Shakespeare would have said:

"Which tyres to fit; that is the question,
Whether 'tis better on the road to suffer
The bursts and punctures of outrageous tyres,
Or to take arms against a sea of troubles,
And, fitting Michelins, end them."

It is undoubtedly to the motorist's advantage to fit

Michelin Tyres,

for Michelin's unique experience in motor tyre construction has enabled him to produce tyres which are better than any other tyres, and which are famous the world over for their reliability and durability.

Michelin's motto is

One Quality Only, The Best.

STOCKISTS:

CAR TYRES: Names of Stockists:—THE AUTOMOBILE Co., Ltd., New Queen's Road, Bombay; THE FRENCH MOTOR CAR & ELECTRIC Co., Ltd., New Queen's Road, Bombay.

CYCLE TYRES: Name of Agents:—THE AUTOMOBILE Co., Ltd., New Queen's Road, Bombay.

G7

WELL TO THE FRONT!!

HALT! ATTENTION!!!

From 1st August to 31st October, 1915

PATHEPHONE

We shall give to the—

WOMEN'S BRANCH OF THE WAR RELIEF FUND

TWENTY PER CENT——Off all Retail Sales.
TEN PER CENT——Off all Wholesale Sales.

Therefore, by purchasing from us you not only get **value for your money** but you help a Fund, without any additional cost to you, which has done so much good work for British and Indian troops at the Front. **Every additional purchase increases the amount of our contribution to the Fund.**

ALL PATRIOTS—"TO THE FRONT!"

THE PATHEPHONE INDIA CO., 11, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

TELEGRAMS—"PATHEPHONE." POONA: MARCKS & Co., Ld.

CENTAUR CYCLES.

POINTS TO BE REMEMBERED.
FAMOUS SINCE 1876.

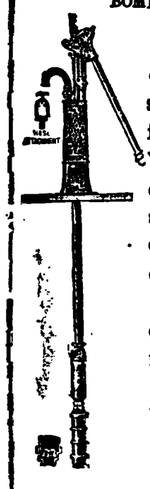
Famous for ORIGINALITY.
Famous for LIGHTNESS.
Famous for STRENGTH.
Famous for RIGIDITY.
Famous for ELEGANCE OF DESIGN.
Famous for SUPERIORITY OF MATERIAL.
Famous for STANDARD OF WORKMANSHIP.
Famous for SUPERBNESS OF FINISH.
Famous for GENERAL EFFICIENCY.

Sole Agent

LAMINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.,
33 Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

K. B. JOSHI & Co.

CENTURY BUILDING,
No. 321, Hornby Road, Fo
BOMBAY.



Do you find it difficult and troublesome to get water from your Deep-Well? If so, ask for our deep-well pumps and then your difficulty is over. Will draw water from even 150 feet depth with easy working and fluent flow.

Prices and particulars on request.

When the bowels become constipated, digestion is impaired, billiousness ensues, the mind becomes sluggish, and a general dispirited feeling is the result. Kasagra is the *best remedy for constipation.* D 19

ELECTRIC FANS.

	Rs.	a.	p.
230 Volt D. C. Desk Fans 16″ (Fixed)	45	0	0
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 12″ (,,)	35	0	0
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 16″ (Oscillating)	70	0	0
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 12″ (Oscillating)	60	0	0
230 Volt A. C. Desk Fans 16″ (Fixed)	50	0	0
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 12″ (,,)	38	0	0
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 16″ (Oscillating)	75	0	0
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 12″ (,,)	63	0	0
230 Volt A. C. Ceiling Fans 60″ Sweep with Four wooden blades ..	95	0	0
230 Volt A. C. Ceiling Fans 36″ Sweep with Three wooden blades ..	60	0	0

CROMPTONS BOMBAY Ltd.

35-37, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

COMMERCIAL.

COTTON.

A Lancashire correspondent writes in a home paper as follows:—"The raw cotton market remains very steady, and there is at present little to indicate the approach of serious changes. The Americans are beginning to learn that no sudden or early peace is at all probable, and hence that the market must do without the usual German consumption of cotton for some time. Of course, cotton does get through to Germany in spite of all efforts to the contrary, but nothing like the normal quantity. Cotton is liable to extreme fluctuations, partly because it is a very favourite market for speculation; and it is of importance in this connection to remember that the present state of financial affairs is very unfavourable for speculators in any of the markets. We see that speculation has almost died out in tin, and there is very little in copper, and the reason is not far to seek. Most speculators rely upon the banks to keep them in their holdings, depositing warrants or other securities against advances. Few people are able to speculate in the markets without financial assistance of this kind, and just now banks are very unwilling to lock up capital in advances upon produce. Hence it is fair to assume that there will be much less speculation in cotton this season than is usually the case. Movements in prices will, therefore, reflect more accurately the actual chances of the trade."

THE WOOL MARKET.

The fifth series of colonial wool sales opened with a very firm tone, prices of practically all sorts marked an advance upon previous selling rates of from 5 per cent. to 10 per cent. on the better grades of merinos and of 7½ per cent. or so for crossbreds. The lower qualities of merinos indicated very little alteration in the level of values. There has been a capital demand, and a number of the better parcels of Cape, per snow whites went to Russia and America, while good export buying has been with of scoured combing merinos and the best greasies. Since the opening, prices have tended steadily upwards, and by now the more desirable grades of greasy merinos are as much as 15 per cent. up, lower qualities 5 per cent. to 10 per cent., and the tip-top parcels of scoured merinos as much as 20 per cent. above the figures accepted at the close of the fourth series of sales. In the provinces the tone of the markets is naturally very firm, influenced by the reports from London. The markets for tops have a decided upward tendency, and yarns sympathise naturally with the broad course of other materials. Arrangements have been completed where it is possible for the United States to export tops and yarns to England, which may possibly help to keep down prices, but so far no abatement of firmness has resulted from this arrangement. Crop and weather advices from Australia are better.

COPPER QUIET.

Recent trading in Standard copper has been extremely light, in fact the smallest for some considerable time. Rather dull share advices, and financial unsettlement generally, together with a renewed lull in the speculative demand have all tended to restrict operations. These adverse factors, moreover, have been aggravated by moderate resales against the remnants of old commitments for the rise. Warrant prices have thus been brought down by about £3 a ton to £79 for cash delivery, but market conditions in refined copper have not been so bad. Prices of secondhand material have, indeed, held up very well with no apparent pressure to sell. There has not been much activity with consumers, but producers appear to be quite confident as to the maintenance of prices near the current level in spite of the flabby state of the speculative medium. The most significant factor in the present situation is presumably the enormous extent to which several of the larger American producers have already contracted against their prospective output, and this having been achieved at very high prices it is obvious that they regard adverse movements in Standard copper with comparative equanimity. It has probably never happened before, for producers to book so far ahead as they have done of late (sales having been made well into 1916) at the abnormally high prices now current, and there is a growing impression that requirements are likely to keep abreast of output for some time yet. There has been an increase of about 2,600 tons in the European visible supply since the middle of June, largely due to the accretion of stocks in Havre, but the statistics are now virtually disregarded in face of the unique possibilities as regards the outlet for war purposes.

HOLLAND-AMERIKA LINE OWNERSHIP.

According to the "Algemeen Handelsblad," Messrs. R. Mees and Soonen and the Rotterdamsche Bank state that subscription is to be opened at their offices for Fls. 3,060,000 Ordinary shares of this steamship company at the price of 225 per cent. Holders of Holland-Amerika shares have a preferential right to subscription as before. Payment must be made on 19th July, against surrender of temporary certificate. Official quotation on the Amsterdam and Rotterdam Bourses is applied for. The prospectus shows that it has been possible to lay hands on 6,120 shares of the Holland-Amerika Line, formerly held by foreigners. In the conviction that it was not in the interests of the Holland-Amerika Line to have such a large share holding in foreign hands, it was decided to get these shares into the possession of a special limited company to be formed for the purpose of ownership of Holland-Amerika shares. To further the aim of the new company a Preference share capital was created of Fls. 125,000, placed and paid up in full. These Preference shares can only be held by persons of Dutch nationality.

CABLE QUOTATIONS

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(Reuter's Telegrams.)

Liverpool, July 29th.

		Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ..		10,000
,, Sales on Spec. & for Exp.		1,000
,, Sales of East Indian ..		450
,, Imports		5,000
Mid. Americans		5.30d.
Egyptian F. G. F.		7.30d.
New York 11 a.m. (as known in Liverpool at closing time)	Oct. ..	9.40
,, ,,	Jan. ..	9.80
New York Official noon call	Oct. ..	9.35
,, ,,	Jan. ..	9.76
New Orleans 10 a.m.	Oct. ..	9.25
,, ,,	Jan. ..	9.61

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, July 29th.

Estimated Sales	10,000
Total Imports	5,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
July	5.10	5.19
July-Aug.	5.10	5.19
Aug-Sept.	5.12	5.21
Sept-Oct.	5.21	5.30
Oct-Nov.	5.27	5.36
Nov-Dec.	5.33	5.42
Dec-Jan.	5.37	5.46
Jan.-Feb.	5.42	5.51
Feb-March.	5.47	5.56
March-April.	5.52	5.61
April-May.	5.55	5.64
May-June.	5.58	5.67
June-July	5.61	5.70
July-Aug.	5.64	5.73

Liverpool, July 30th.

Estimated Sales	10,000
Total Imports	3,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	Previous closing price.	To day's price.
July	5.18	5.17
July-Aug.	5.18	5.17
Aug.-Sept	5.19	5.18
Sept.-Oct.	5.29	5.28
Oct.-Nov.	5.37	5.36
Nov.-Dec.	5.42	5.41
Dec.-Jan.	5.47	5.46
Jan.-Feb.	5.52	5.51
Feb-March	5.56	5.55
March-April	5.61	5.60
April-May.	5.65	5.64
May-June	5.68	5.67
June-July	5.71	5.70
July Aug.	5.75	5.74

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, July 29th.

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
July	5.10	5.18
July-Aug.	5.10	5.18
Aug.-Sept	5.12	5.19
Sept.-Oct.	5.21	5 29
Oct.-Nov.	5.27	5.37
Nov.-Dec.	5.33	5.42
Dec.-Jan.	5.37	5.47
Jan.-Feb.	5.42	5.52
Feb.-March	5.47	5.56
March-April	5.52	5.61
April-May	5.55	5.65
May-June	5.58	5.68
June-July	5.61	5.71
July-Aug.	5.64	5.75

Zymole Trokeys will stop that hacking cough and restore your voice to its natural tone. They are the greatest throat relief on the market. B.16

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

London, July 23th

Good Bengal M. G.	3.95 d
F.G. ,, ,, ...	4.10 d.
Fine ,, ,, ...	4.25 d.
Good Oomra M. G.	4.45 d.
F.G. ,, ,, ...	4.60 d.
Fine ,, ,, ...	4 75 d.
Good M. G. Oomra	4.45 d.
Fine ,, ,, ...	4.75 d.
Good Broach	4.85 d.
F.G. ,, ...	5.00 d.
Fine ,, ...	5 15 d.

AMERICAN MARKETS

New York, July 29th.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports ..	2,000
,, Exports to Great Britain	2,000
,, ,, to Continent	
Futures at New York Oct.	9.33
Previous closing price	9.38
Futures at New York Jan.	9.72
Previous closing price	9.78
Spot Cotton at New York	9.35
Previous price	9.35
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	8.69
Previous price	8.69
Futures at New Orleans Oct.	9.19
Previous price	9.21
Futures at New Orleans Jan.	9.57
Previous price	9.57
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) ..	7⅞
Demand Bills	4.76.25
Silver Commercial Bars	46⅞

BANK OF ENGLAND

London, Thursday, July 29th.

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results.

	£	£
Total Bullion ..	60,900,000	Inc. 1,500,000
Public Deposits ..	177,600,000	,, 68,400,000
Other Deposits ..	95,500,000	Dec. 39,100,000
Govt. Securities ..	53,200,000	unchanged
Other Securities ..	(Dropped in transmission)	
Notes & Gold ..	45,800,000	Inc. 1,700,000

The Bank Reserve is 17 % of the Liabilities.

MONEY MARKETS.

London, July 29th.

Bar Silver Spot	22 5/16
Closing Tone of Silver:—Fall is due to absence of byeurs.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 % since 8th August 1914.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	5⅛
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	5⅛
,, Fine Trade Bills 3 months ..	5⅛
,, ,, ,, 6 ,, ..	5⅞
Interest day to day loans	4
,, 7 day market loans	4½
Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England about	£ 350,000
The sum of £200,000 has been earmarked.	
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs. ..	27.05

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, July 29th.

WHEAT.

Bombay Club, No. 1 per 492lbs. ex-Ship, not offered.	
White Delhi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. July Sellers	56/3
Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. July Sellers	56/3
F. A. Q. Red Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. July Sellers	55/10½
Wheat Choice White Bombay, not offered.	
Wheat Bombay Club No. 2 not offered.	
Karachi Barley July/Aug. Buyers.	36/9

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rozario Santa Fe—60lbs. Nominal.
Barletta Russo—62½lbs. Nominal.

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian Nominal.
Victorian Nominal.
New South Wales Nominal.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416lbs. ex-Ship July-Aug. sellers	56
Rapeseed, Brown, 416lbs. ex-Ship July-Aug.	49/6
Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship Aug-Sept. sellers	56
Rapeseed Toria	50/9

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) Aug./Sept. sellers	51

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) August-Sept. Hull sellers	£8-15

METALS.

Standard Copper G. M. B.	£71⅛
Copper Braziers	£100
Yellow Metal	13
Tin Plates I.C Coke 14x20, 112 sheets per box weighing 90lbs. C.I.F. Liverpool	18/9
English best selected Copper	85½
Hard Spelter	62½
Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B	
4% F.O.B. Liverpool	£20/10

FREIGHT.

Coals:— Cardiff to Bombay Canal Value	25

RUBBER

Para Rubber July-August sellers	2/5½
Ceylon Rubber September Oct. paid	2/5

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, July 30.

The market to-day has ruled quiet but steady with very little doing in contracts. Ready cotton is in poor demand.

We quote:—
Fine Bengal, Sept. 162
Fine Akola, Sept. 190

QUOTATIONS FOR 1916

Good Broach, April 237½
Fully Good Bengal, January 182.
Fine Khamgaum Akola, January 205

MESSRS. PATEL BROS., MID-DAY QUOTATIONS.

Growths.	Fine.	F.G.	Good.	Delivery.
M. G. Broach			237	Apr. 25'16
M. G. ,, ...				
M. G. Bengals (Ry terms)	187	182	..	Jan. 25'16
H. G. Rajputana (Ky. terms).				
M. G. Sind Punjab(Ry terms).				
M. G. Khandesh				
M. G. Akola Kgm	204			Jan. 25'16
H. G. Bhagalkote				
H. G Bijapur				
M. G. Khandwa, Sanawad ..				
M. G. Wardha, Hinganghat ..				
M. G. Dhamangaum, Pulgam ..				
M. G. Oomrawatee (description) ..				
M G Akola, Khgm., Fair staple ..	190			Sept. 1915
Saw Ginned Dharwar ..			209	Do.
H. G. Westerns			180	Do.
M. G. Westerns			187	Do.
M. G. Miraj			210	Do.
M. G. Compta			206	Do.
M. G. Bengals	162/3		..	Do.

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AND PRODUCE.

The following are the receipts of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds, by rail and sea into Bombay during the 24 hours up till 6 p.m. on 29th July, 1915:—

Cotton	2,146 Bales
Wheat	5,504 cwt
Linseed	4,121 ,,
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed.	3,451 ,,
Ginjellyseed	432 ,,
Poppyseed	107 ,,
Groundnuts	2,857 ,,
Castorseed	2,515 ,,
Rice	227 ,,
Myrabollams	162 ,,
Cottonseed	10,115 ,,
Mowrasseed	1,900 ,,
Gram	668 ,,
Jowrar	1,467 ,,
Maize	43 ,,
Barley	1,700 ,,

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Wheat.
White Pessi 85 p.c. ..... Rs. 6-13, R.D. per cwt
White Delhi ..... Rs. 6-11, R.D. per cwt
Linseed.
Ready ..... Rs. 7-11, B.T. per cwt
Forward Sept ..... Rs. 8-10-3, R.D. per cwt
Rapeseed.
Brown Cawnpore ..... Rs. 6-13, R.D. per cwt
Brown Etawah ..... Rs. 6-14, R.D. per cwt
Brown Katni ..... Rs. 7-4, B.T. per cwt
Yellow Gujarat ..... Rs. 8-2, R.D. per cwt
Poppyseed.
Ready ..... Rs. 7-12, B.T. per cwt
Groundnuts.
Bold Rs. 37, B.T. per candy
Mowraseed.
Rs. 4, R. D. per cwt
Castorseed.
Ready ..... Rs. 6-11, R.D. per cwt
Cottonseed.
Rs. 22, B.T. per candy
Teelseed.
Bold White 85 p.c. Rs. 44, B.T. per candy.

EXCHANGE.

Banks' Selling Rates:—

T. T. Ready	1s. 3 27-32d.
D. D. Mail	1s. 3 27-32d.
T. T. Forward	1s. 3 7/8d. Sept.

Banks' Buying Rates:—

Credits 3 Months' Sight Ready	1s. 4 5-32d.
Do. Do. Forward	1s. 4 3-16d. Aug.
Do. 4 Months' Sight Ready	1s. 4 7-32d.
Francs 3 m-s do.	185 nominal
60 d-s Hong-Kong	130½
Do. Shanghai	166
60 d-s Yokohama	151½

BULLION.

	Rs.
English Bar Gold	24-12-6
Australian Do.	24-5-6
Bombay Do.	24-2-0
English Shield Sovereigns	15-12-6
English Dragons	15-1-6
Silver ex-duty Ready	57-14-0

SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, July 30.

The Cotton Mill Share Market did not present any fluctuations to-day worth recording. Tata Iron and Steel shares kept firm.

In Mill shares for August delivery Davids closed at Rs. 542½, Fazulbhai at Rs. 378½, and Currimbhai at Rs. 192½.

Standards declined to Rs. 910 and Madhavji to Rs. 1,110.

Crescent stood unchanged at Rs. 88½, Finlays at Rs. 246½ and New Great Easterns at Rs 196½.

Swadeshi were placed at Rs. 1,410.

Bank of Bombay shares declined to Rs. 1,540.

Bombay Electric Tramway Co. Ordinary shares kept in demand at Rs. 200.

Bombay Burma Trading Co. shares kept stationary at Rs. 910.

Central Provinces Ry. shares were placed at Rs. 111½ and Gujarat Ry. shares at Rs. 99½.

Tata Iron and Steel Ordinary shares kept unchanged at Rs. 103½ and Deferred at Rs. 202½. Preference were placed at Rs. 163.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Business in 3½ per cent G. P. Notes was recorded at Rs. 89½.

4 per cent City Improvement Trust Bonds were placed at Rs. 97½.

STERLING TRANSFERS ON LONDON.

The following is the result of the allotment of Sterling Telegraphic Transfers on the Secretary of State for India for £1,000,000 offered for sale on Friday, the 30th July 1915, at 15 29/32d. the rupee.

The total of the tenders received for deferred transfers amounted to £843,000, out of which Bombay took £430,000, Calcutta £383,000 and Madras £30,000.

COTTON FOR AMMUNITION

AN AMERICAN ESTIMATE OF ENORMOUS CONSUMPTION.

Above the initials "R. H. K." an article appears in the New York "Times Annalist" on the extensive use that has been made of cotton in the present war, "one of the greatest surprises of the war" having been the demands made on cotton. For ages (says the New York "Literary Digest," which quotes the article) this important product was a symbol of home and peace, but in this war it has been playing a part "fully as important as steel, lead, and copper." The writer asserts that a single shot fired from a 14in. gun represents "more than half a bale of cotton," and that the consumption of powder has been at the rate of 3,000,000 bales of cotton per year. Following are other interesting points in this contribution:—

"When the war broke out the cotton industry was paralysed because it was felt that the demand for the fibre would be curtailed to an appalling extent. The conjunction of the largest crop on record with the expectation that consumption would be cut down approximately 4,000,000 bales caused a decline to the level of 7 cents in New York, while many farmers sold their crops on the basis of 6 cents in their home markets. Cotton, however, began to show surprising strength about the middle of December. At first this was thought to reflect the substitution of the staple for wool, which was not only scarce but high in price. Army specifications for uniforms, underclothing, and socks were reduced to include a certain proportion of cotton. Along in February it was seen that more powerful influences were at work. Chief among these was the demand for cotton for propulsive ammunition or smokeless powder. Cotton to-day furnishes the basis for propulsive ammunition as distinguished from explosive ammunition. It is the power behind the bullet in the rifle and supplies the force which sends the huge shells on their mission of death and destruction. On account of its high combustion and lack of smoke, cotton furnishes a propulsive power greatly superior to the old black powder used in wars before 1890.

"More ammunition both for small arms and artillery is consumed in one battle in Flanders than was used in some of the great wars of the past. Mr. Lloyd George, in a recent speech in Parliament, stated that the British used up more ammunition in the battle of Neuve Chapelle than during the whole Boer War. The statistics furnished by specific instances are interesting. The amount of cotton required to fire a 14-inch naval gun is equivalent to 300lb. of cotton. The ordinary bale of cotton is 500lb., and, therefore, every shot fired by a 14-inch gun calls for more than half a bale of cotton. One of the great powder experts of America recently told the writer that during the nine hours of the North Sea engagement in which the German cruiser Blucher was sunk 4,500 bales of cotton were shot away. In the first attack on the Dardanelles in March it was estimated by powder experts that an amount of cotton equivalent to 50,000 bales was consumed by the battleships of the Allies.

CONSUMPTION BY FIELD ARTILLERY.

"The amount of cotton consumed by field artillery is enormous. One battery of six-inch guns of the type used by the French army shoots away cotton at the rate of 240lb. per minute. Estimates of the amount of cotton that is being used in the present war are largely conjectural. Sir William Ramsay, in a recent protest against permitting Germany to receive supplies of cotton, made a statement, in which he was supported by other British scientists to the effect that Germany and Austria were using cotton at the rate of 1,250,000 bales per annum in the manufacture of propulsive ammunition. Inasmuch as the Allies are making even greater expenditures, it has been thought reasonable to assume that the demand by war upon the cotton industry calls for approximately 3,000,000 bales of cotton. This, at least, is the calculation of one of the greatest powder experts in America.

"Before the outbreak of the present war, the average annual consumption of cotton by the powder-making industry was 123,000 bales. This cotton was not the ordinary fibre of commerce, but was known as 'linters,' the 'fuzz' obtained from cotton-seed by the delinting process at the cotton-seed-oil mills. The output of linters from the cottonseed oil mills of the South is around 700,000 bales per annum from a crop of the size produced last year. Powder manufacturers, however, have not only used linters, but have used cotton and cotton waste as well. The waste is the inferior fibre obtained from cotton manufacturing establishments during the carding process.

"Smokeless powder was invented in 1832, purely as a laboratory discovery. Its development was attended by numerous accidents in various countries for more than fifty years. In the early eighties, however, the formulas were perfected, and the manufacture was attended with only moderate risk. The use of cotton for smokeless powder has offset to a great extent the falling-off in the normal demand for the staple. At the beginning of the war it was not believed that more than 10,000,000 bales of cotton would be required by the world during the present season. It now seems quite certain that at least 14,000,000 bales will be consumed. On the basis of a consumption of 3,000,000 bales for smokeless powder, it would appear that the demand for military purpose has largely offset the falling off in the normal demand resulting from the paralysis of industry and commerce.

The Government of India have decided to establish a permanent commercial museum in Calcutta as part of the Department of Commercial Intelligence. The museum will contain samples of manufactured and other goods exported from the imported into India. The Director General, Commercial Intelligence, will welcome applications for space.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

July 29.
Natal Transport — Dawson — Alexandria
July 30th.
Homayun — Courtenay — Mussowa

DEPARTURES.

July 30th.
Dwarka — Prince — Basra

The following steamers received port clearance yesterday:—
Steamer—Chakdara for Basara.
,, Arca for Karachi.

The following steamer entered the Docks for loading on Friday.
Steamer—Homayun for Hull
,, Elgin for Calcutta

S. S. Natal Transport:—The steamer Natal Transport, 2,665 tons, Captain Dawson, arrived here on Thursday evening, from Alexandria, which port she left on the 4th instant, in ballast.

S. S. Homayun:—The steamer Homayun, 2,154 tons, Captain E. W. Courtenay, arrived here yesterday from Mussowa, which port she left on the 18th instant, with a general cargo and twele deck passengers.

S. S. Chakdara:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Chakdara, 1,581 tons, Captain D. Livingstone, will sail to-day for Basra, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Arca:—The steamer Arca, 3,052 tons, Captain B. G. Wilton, will sail to-day for Karachi, with the same bottom cargo.

Friday, July 30th, 1915.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

H. Linge ..... Cutbush ..... M. M. & Co
P. Westfield ..... Jones ..... J. Finlay & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Mahanadi ..... K. N. & Co
Satranj ..... K. N. & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Priestfield ..... Balls ..... W. & A. Graham
2 Iyo Maru ..... Okamoto ..... N. Y. Kaisha
3 ClanMacfarlane ..... Swanton ..... J. Finlay & Co
4 Bushu Maru ..... Ito ..... K. N. & Co
5 Elgin ..... Potts ..... M. M. & Co
6 Bahreta ..... Bonnett ..... T. M. & Co
7 Hawean ..... Vanabewen ..... D. Nanjee & Sons
8 Tregurno ..... Humphreys ..... D. Nanji & Sons
9 Chakdara ..... Livingstone ..... M. M. & Co
10 City of Viena ..... Field ..... K. N. & Co
12 & 13 Fultala ..... Cave ..... M. M. & Co
14 Lhasa ..... King ..... M. M. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Aronda ..... M. M. & Co
3 Palamcotta ..... Downing ..... M. M. & Co
4 Khiva ..... P. & O. S. N. Co
5 Nirtos ..... Urocanty ..... D. Nanjee & Sons
6 Cuma ..... Davies ..... M. M. & Co

H. W. A. D.

Arca ..... Wilton ..... Standard Oil Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Clan Macaulay ..... Waterhouse ..... T. M. & Co
Homayun ..... Courtenay ..... T. M. & Co
Island ..... Watson ..... T. M. & Co
Kasara ..... Gulliver ..... M. M. & Co
Nurani ..... Thompson ..... T. M. & Co
Natal Transport ..... Dawson ..... T. M. & Co
Sildra ..... Bryn ..... The Bombay Co

EXPORTS.

July 30.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Natal Transport (s) 800 bales cotton fly, G. Veerji & Co.; 2,108 bales cotton fly, H. E. Bode & Sons; 95 bales wool, H. E. G. Mahomed & Sons; 61 bales wool, E. Mahomed; 12 bales cotton raw, H. E. Bode and Sons; 525 cwts. oil cakes, New Mahalaxmi Oil Mill; 231 bales cotton waste, H. E. Bode & Sons; 100 bales cotton waste, K. Visram & Co.

FOR LONDON.

Khiva (s) 145 cwts. turmuric, E. Mohomed; 450 cwts. dry ginger, M. Jafferbhoy; 38 cwts. gum arabic, K. Damji & Co.; 84 tons oil cakes, L. & F. Barraclough & Co.; 18 bales woollen carpets, K. Damji & Co.; 60 bales cotton & woollen cuttings, M. Somjee; 11 casks Indian chutney, Framji Nowroji; 12 casks Indian chutney, D. D. Framji & Co.; 255 cwts. gum arabic, S. Ketsey & Co.; 750 cwts. gum olibanum, M. Jafferbhoy; 375 cwts. gum arabic, M. Jafferbhoy; 6 bales cotton and woollen carpets, A. Ladak; 300 cwts. reisins, D. Haridas; 250 cwts. kismiss, D. Passoo & Co.; 9 bales cowhides, P. E. Boyce & Sons; 525 cwts. myrabolams, P. Mathuradas & Co.; 36 casks goat skins, E. N. Steen; 40 bales cowhides, C. Rahimtoola & Sons; 8,000 cwts. linseed, Volkart Bros.; 113 cwts. dry ginger, E. Mahomed; 5 cases indigo, G. Radhakisondas; 50 cwts. beeswax, M. Jafferbhoy; 26 cwts. capsicum, M. A. Kayum; 1,000 cwts. saltpetre, E. Mahomed & Co.; 20 cwts. cardemoms, M. Jafferbhoy, 36 cwts. almond seeds, M. Jafferbhoy, 20 cwts. croton seeds, M. Jafferbhoy.

FOR NEW YORK.

Khiva (s) 3 bales woollen carpets, King, King & Co.; 80 casks goat skins, E. N. Stein.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Khiva (s) 201 casks goat skins, C. J. Mathews & Co.; 615 casks goat skins, E. N. Steine.

FOR HULL.

Tregurno (s) 1,998 cwts. myrabolams, Kallyandas & Bros.; 1,000 cwts. myrabolams, O. Govindji; 2,300 cwts. cotton seed, O. Govindji; 2,000 cwts. cotton seed; Volkart Bros.

FOR GENOA.

Bowean (s) 150 bales cotton, National Financing & C. Corporation; 3,000 cwts. gingily seed, K. Devchand & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Bowean (s) 2,025 cwts. groundnuts, K. M. Nathoo.

IMPORTS

S. S. Khiva from London, Agents, P. & O. S. N. Co.:—309 drums magnesium chloride, 100 cases Wincarnis, 1 case silver nitrate, 2 cases alum, 1 case gelatine, 10 cases cochoneal, 23 cases disinfectant fluid, 15 cases lysol, 25 casks ivory, 55 cases motor, parts and accessories, 5 cases champagne, 1,255 cases, 1 cask, 7 hhds brandy, 150 cases whisky, 6 cases perfumed spirit, 15 cases liquer, 200 cases, 75 hhds beer, 45 cases, 1hhds claret, 30 cases gin, 91 cases, 2 barrels, 2 hhds. wine, 1 cask, 96 cases earthenware, 159 cases medicine, 51 bags coffee, 62 cases bottles, 300 packages fire clay and cement, 2,330 casks cement, 2 cases firebricks, 2 cases chemicals, 1 case clocks, 7 cases musical instruments, 4 casks yellow dye, 26 cases essences, 110 cases starch, 60 cases candles, 2 cases gum, 51 cases tyres, 24 cases wax, 600 bags caraway seeds, 205 casks tallow, 78 cases shoes and boots, 5 cases, 11 pkges tartaric acid, 11 packages zinc chloride, 52 cases varnish, 108 cases, 37 packages oil varnish, 5 packages, 2 cases agricultural seeds, 3,000 drums, 200 kegs white lead, 16 cases sauce, 12 cases hams and bacon, 29 cases sweets, 5 cases cheese and bacon, 49 cases jam, 81 cases vinegar, 70 cases, 292 packages provisions, 5 cases cheese, 155 cases confectionary, 26 cases anchovies olives, 15 cases preserved goods, 11 cases feeding bottles, 15 cases marmalade, 10 case bacon, 963 pkges, 630 cases "o" stores, 741 cases biscuits, 3 cases, 2 packages perfumery, 50 cases, 11 barrels Emulsion, 1 case butter, 357 cases, 5 hhds lime juice, 8 cases leather, 10 rolls lead, 1 case manure, 27 cases blacking, 28 cases condensed milk, 18 packages cider, 24 cases color & plaster of Paris, 53 cases colour, 45 cases, 129 bales, 22 packages, paper, 4 cases emery cloth, 155 drums, 74 packages, 22 casks, 1393 kegs paint, 54 cases cottons, 6 cases woollens, 2 cases twine, 1 case silk goods, 20 cases, 18 packages cotton net, 9 cases mixed tissues, 33 bales blankets, 25 cases soap, 42 cases cigarettes, 4 cases cigar, 50 cases, 14 bales, 4 barrels tobacco, 3 boxes specie, 6 boxes, bar gold, 576 bars silver, 1 box gold coins, 1 case gold thread, 1 case silver thread, 11 cases gilt thread, 1 box pearls, 2 boxes amber.

S. S. Arca from New York, Agents, W. & A. Graham & Co.:—10,19,998 I. [illegible] oil.

A LA CARTE' SERVICE

from 8 a. m. to 12 p. m

AT THE

INTERNATIONAL STORES

Next to Hotel Majestic,

Opp: PYRKE'S.

WATERPROOF COATS

We have just unpacked a large quantity of the best Waterproof Coats of well-known makers, and Travelling and Outfitting requisites, etc., etc.

Prices very Moderate

A Trial is respectfully solicited.

TYEBBHOY SHAIKH HASSONALLY,

Shop No 1, Arcade Footpath,

CRAWFORD MARKET, BOMBAY.

INVALUABLE *for your* HEALTH'S SAKE.

WILKINSON'S

Essence or Fluid Extract of RED JAMAICA

SARSAPARILLA

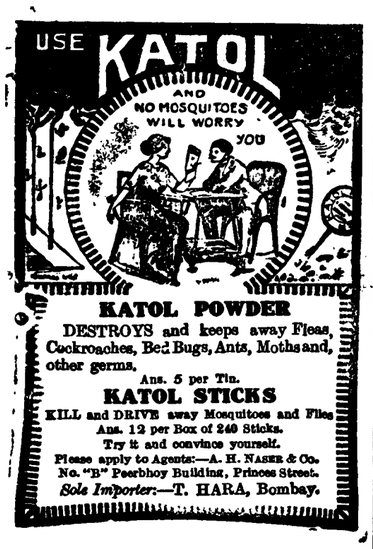
Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES

The most WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF HUMAN BLOOD

The SAFEST *and most* RELIABLE *Remedy for*

TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c.

HAS OVER 75 YEARS' WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION.



KATOL POWDER

DESTROYS and keeps away Fleas, Cockroaches, Bed Bugs, Ants, Moths and, other germs.

Ans. 5 per Tin.

KATOL STICKS

KILL and DRIVE away Mosquitoes and Flies

Ans. 12 per Box of 240 Sticks.

Try it and convince yourself.

Please apply to Agents:—A. H. NASER & Co. No. "B" Peerbhoy Building, Princes Street.

Sole Importer:—T. HARA, Bombay.

HUNDREDS OF TESTIMONIALS

There is hardly a day passing but what we receive a testimonial from some user of Kaminia Oil praising the good effects secured from the use of the same. This certainly goes to prove what a wonderful beneficial preparation this is.

Kaminia Oil

Is composed of excellent medical drugs, delightful to use, and is the very essence of refinement. For beautifying and increasing the growth of hair, to prevent it falling off, to restore its natural colour, nothing equals KAMINIA OIL.

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PRICE PER BOTTLE, Re. 1-0-0. V.P.P. EXTRA.

N.B.—SAMPLE FREE On Receipt of Half Anna Postage Stamp from the

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL CO.,

Juma Masjid—BOMBAY.

Wind hurts your eyes? Severe frontal headache? Stearns' Headache Cure drives it out. Take one wafer in a little water—cures quickly. C-19

LAW INTELLIGENCE

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

TEMPLE PROPERTY IN DISPUTE.

QUESTION OF MAHANTSHIP.

(Before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Davar.)

SADHU SHAMDASJI AND TWO OTHERS v. SADHU BHAGWANDASJI MAGNIRAMJI.

This was an appeal from an order passed by Mr. Vajeram, First Class Subordinate Judge of Ahmedabad.

The plaintiff-respondent Sadhu Bhugwandas had brought this suit for a declaration that he alone as Mahant of the temple in dispute was the owner of the property belonging to the temple and to his late guru Magniram and to recover possession of some of the moveable and immoveable property belonging to the temple and the late Guru in the possession of the first and the second defendants.

The temple in dispute belonged to Magniram and is situate at Nadiad. He died in 1908 leaving three *chelas*, plaintiff and two defendants. Shortly after his death the *chelas* had a dispute about the Mahant office of the temple and they settled the dispute under a written agreement dated 18th November 1908. They all signed this agreement and the Sadhus made the plaintiff Mahant after giving him a *chadar*.

SUIT FOR SETTING ASIDE AGREEMENT.

Some time after, the plaintiff brought a suit in the Nadiad Subordinate court for getting the above agreement set aside on the ground of undue influence. There was no decision of the Court on merits in that case, but parties settled the dispute out of Court and got the suit dismissed. A new agreement was then made by these three men by which the plaintiff should continue as Mahant but defendant Shamdas should manage the whole moveable and immoveable property of the temple and defendant Chetandas should do *Sewa Punja* business in the temple, that the three together should in this way manage the affairs of the temple. The three offices allotted to the three men should descend on their deaths to their principal Chelas.

The plaintiff respondent then brought the present suit alleging that the agreements were not binding on him; that they were not stamped and registered and so they were not admissible in evidence; that he was not Mahant under any of those agreements and as Mahant he was the owner of the whole property and the defendants had no right to manage the property, and even if they had, they were men of bad conduct. On these grounds the application was presented for the appointment of a Receiver during the pendency of this suit.

Defendants said that the plaintiff would not have become Mahant but for the agreements referred to above; that the senior *Chela* could become Mahant according to their custom but they allowed him to be Mahant though he was not senior *Chela* and that he had no right according to the agreements to take away the management of the property.

DEFENDANTS RESTRAINED FROM ALIENATING PROPERTY.

The First Class Subordinate Judge of Ahmedabad restrained the defendants from alienating the property in their possession whether moveable or immoveable and from recovering income of the property or outstandings until further orders of the Court and without the express permission of the Court.

An appeal was made to the High Court against the order of the Subordinate Judge by the original defendants.

THE JUDGMENT.

Their Lordships in delivering judgment observed: We think probably it will be necessary in the end before this litigation is closed to appoint a receiver for the protection of the property, but in the meantime we see no reason to reverse, as we are asked to do, the judgment of the lower court restraining the defendants from recovering the income of the property or outstandings. We confirm the order and dismiss the appeal with costs.

Mr. T. R. Desai appeared for the appellants.

The Hon. Mr. N. M. Samarth appeared for the respondent.

ALLEGED MURDER.

ACCUSED ACQUITTED.

JUDGE'S EXPERIENCE IN BELGAUM DISTRICT.

(Before Justices Batchelor and Hayward.)

KALAPPA PARAPPA PUTHANI AND THREE OTHERS v. THE KING-EMPEROR.

This was a reference under section 307 of the Criminal procedure Code by Mr. A. Montgomerie, Sessions Judge of Belgaum who disagreeing with the unanimous verdict of the Jury of "not guilty" submitted this case to the High Court for final disposal.

The facts alleged by the prosecution are briefly these:—

On the night of the 19th February 1915 Gurulinghappa bin Basappa was sleeping on his threshing floor in the village of Satti, Taluka Athani in the Belgaum District. Near him were sleeping his son Changanda and his nephew Dundappa. About midnight these two boys were awakened by the sound of blows and found the four accused beating Gurulingappa who was appealing for mercy. Changanda ran for help to the threshing floor of his relative Rama. In the meantime the accused dragged Gurulingappa towards the field of the first accused, the fourth accused going on ahead to kindle a fire. Gurulingappa was dragged past the threshing floor of one Rama who went forward to expostulate with the accused. They threatened him and he ran away. Changanda then ran on to the threshing floor of another relative Satyappa. He accompanied by his servant went to Changanda towads the fire which was burning in the first accused's field. In the meantime the first three accused arrived at the fire with their victim followed by one Gunddappa. Gurulingappa was then flung into the fire dispite the protests of Satyappa and his servant who were deterred from interfering by the threats of the accused. Satyappa gave the information to the relatives of Gurulingappa and to the police. The accused were arrested and put before the Sessions Judge.

SESSIONS JUDGE DISAGREES WITH JURY'S FINDING.

The case was tried by the Sessions Judge with the aid of a jury. The Jury unanimously found the accused not guilty as the evidence was not conclusive to bring the guilt home to the accused. The Sessions Judge was of opinion that all the four accused ought to be convicted of murder, and in the interests of justice he thought it advisable to refer this case to the High Court for final disposal.

SESSIONS JUDGE'S REMARKS.

In his reference to the High Court he observed "It was unfortunate that the Code makes no provision for recording the reasons by which a jury arrived at their verdict. As I gathered from their attitude the Jury in the present case were prepared to go into the grounds of their acquittal; at the same time I may surmise that their principal ground was the old stock-argument that statements by a police officer are "prima facie" false. There is hardly a village in this district without factions and my experience during the past year in Belgaum leads me to believe that murder often carried out in circumstances of the most impudent publicity, is regarded as but an ordinary incident in the prosecution of these factions disputes, inherently it is as probable that the accused should have murdered one of the opposite faction as that the friends of the deceased should have joined to help to hang the accused on a false charge."

Their Lordships after hearing counsel agreed with the verdict of the Jury that the accused were not guilty. Their Lordships ordered the accused to be acquitted.

Mr. Velinkar with Mr. Kelkar appeared for the accused.

Government Pleader represented the Crown.

ORIGINAL APPELLATE COURT

TRUST MANAGEMENT.

QUESTION ON ORIGINATING SUMMONS.

(Before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Davar.)

DWARKADAS DAMODAR APPELLANT & 10TH DEFENDANT v. DWARKADAS SHAMJI & OTHERS, RESPONDENTS & THIRD, FOURTH FIFTH, SIXTH AND SEVENTH DEFENDANTS.

This was an appeal from the decision of Mr. Justice Macleod, who on an originating summons taken out by one Vassonji Damodar Bengali in which certain questions were propounded regarding a deed of settlement made by one Hakorbai, widow of Vandravan Lukmidas on the 11th of December 1873, held that in the events which had happened the Trusts had failed and therefore the property reverted to the settlor or her heirs; and that the heirs of Gomtibai (who was the heiress of the settlor at the time of her death) were entitled to the property.

Mr. J. M. Mehta with Mr. N. B. Vibhakar appeared for the appellant (the 10th defendant).

Mr. Jinnah and Mr. Jayakar appeared for the first and third respondents.

Mr. Vaidya and Mr. Moos appeared for the fourth respondent.

Mr. B. J. Desai appeared for the second respondent.

Briefly the facts which gave rise to the originating summons were as follows:—One Vasonji Damodar Bengali took out an originating summons in which certain questions were propounded regarding a deed of settlement whereby one Hakorbai settled property upon the trusts mentioned therein.

RIGHT OF THE HEIR TO A SETTLOR.

Mr. Justice Macleod held that in the events that had happened the Trusts had failed and therefore the property reverted to the settlor Hakubai or her heirs. As the settlor was dead when the Trusts failed the question arose whether the 10th defendant (the appellant) who at the present time was the nearest in descent from the settlor was entitled to the property or the heirs or devisees of Gomtibai who was the heiress of the settlor at the time of her death. The property that resulted back to the settlor was the Government promissory Loan Notes of the nominal value of Rs. 33,000. It was contended on behalf of the tenth defendant that he being the heir of the settlor Hakubai, at present in existence, he was entitled to the trust property; on the other hand it was contended by the third, fourth, fifth, sixth and seventh defendants (all respondents in the present appeal) that they being the heirs of the heirs of the settlor were entitled to the trust property.

Mr. Justice Macleod agreed with the latter contention and held that the trust property on failure of the Trust went to heirs of settlor at the date of settlor's death. That heir was Gomtibai. No authority was cited for the proposition that the person nearest in relation at any particular time after the death, was the heir, though not the heir at the time of the death. Therefore, his Lordship saw no reason why the tenth defendant (the present appellant) should get his costs out of the estate.

Being dissatisfied with the above order of the Lower Court, the tenth defendant preferred an appeal on the grounds that the appellant was the only person rightfully entitled to the trust property on and from the death of the said Gomtibai; that at any rate the costs of the appellant ought to have been ordered to come out of the estate.

The appeal was argued by Mr. Mehta for the appellant and he contended that the heir of the ettlor was the person at present in existence (viz the appellant) and not the heirs of the heirs of the settlor (i. e. of Gomtibai.)

TENTH APPELLANT AWARDED COSTS OUT OF ESTATE.

Their Lordships, however, agreeing, with the decision of the Lower Court held that the heirs of Gomtibai who was the heiress of the settlor at the time of her death were entitled to the trust property and therefore, dismissed the appeal. The Lower Courts' order of cost not awarding the tenth defendant (appellant) his costs out of the estate was set aside and the appellant was awarded his costs of the originating summons and of the appeal, out of the estate.

Solicitors for the appellant:—Messrs. Chitnis Motilal and Kanga and Sayani Kanga.

Solicitors for the respondents:—

Messrs. Madhavji and Sayani.

Messrs. Madhavji Kamdar and Chhotubhai.

Messrs. Bhaishankar Kanga and Girdharlal.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR SATURDAY 31ST OF JULY, 1915.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.

In the Division Court No. 43.

Summary Suit for Disposal in Chambers.

735-15—Jehangir S M & H Kalyanbhai Chaganbhai nanavati v. Richard Langan & anr.

Chamber Matters for Disposal.

List A. (Solicitors.)

310-13—Daphtary F & D Seskaran Sanurmal v. Poonamchand Karnidhan 8-7-15.

702-14—Nadirshaw & D Sadashiv Narayen Patankar v. Ramchandra Balwant Chawan 23-7-15.

739-07—In Person Rakhmabai widow v. Bhagoobai widow & ors Sabnis & G. Judah & S 19-7-15.

244-15—Patell & Ezekul Pratabchand Gulabchand v. Soni Purshotamdas Mulji & anr Edgelow G W & Co 23-7-15.

353-15—Motichand & D Keshrichand Khanabhai a firm v. Premchand Manchand & ors Mehta D. & Lalji Jamsetji R & D. 23-7-15.

2nd Class Sub-Judge at Dhanduka & Ghoga.—Patell & Ez & Ratilal Doongersey & anr Raghavji Thobanbhai & anr Chitnis M & Kanga 23-7-15.

1326-14—Dubash & Co. Ramgopal Madhowprasad firm v. Raja Dattprasadsingh Bahadur Patell & Ezekul 26-7-15.

Sect 732/26191—14 145-15—Jehangir M & Somji Behramji Hirjibhai Warden & ors. v. Bai Samratbai widow Khanderao L & M 27-7-15.

List B. (Counsel).

For Further Directions and Costs on Commissioner's Report.

O S 118-15—Little & Co. Charandas Chaturbhoy v. The Advocate General of Bombay.

Chambers Matters for Disposal.

488-15—Kanga & Sayani Shivdayal Bakhtavarmal a firm v. Ramchandra Son of Mamraj Vachha & Co. J Drder 24-6-15.

713-15—Captain & Vaidya Prier De Saone & Co a firm v. Vallabhdas Ramdas a firm Soonderdas & Co. 17-7-15.

514-15—Captain & Vaidya Prier Dkwylupywk

514-15—Madhowji K & Ch Shiv Narayen Baldeodas a firm v. Tillockchand Kalyanmal a firm Merwanji K & A 20-7-15.

709-15—B Subnis & Gorl Ambibai widow v. Pandurang Yeshwant Vete & ors Khanderao D M 24-7-15.

187-15—Payne & Co Gulam Abbas Tyaballi v. Hassanalli Tyaballi & anr Jehangir G & B 27-7-15.

187-15—Payne & Co Gulam Abbas Tyaballi v. Hassanalli Tyaballi & anr Jehangir G & B 27-7-15.

O S 801-15—Forbes & Co. Jamsetji Bapuji Saklatwalla & ors The Advocate General of Bombay 19-7-15.

O S 816-15—Jamsetji R & D Khan Saheb Ruttonji Dhunjibhoy Engineer and anr v. Nawajbai widow & ors Merwanji K & Co Jamsetji R & D 21-7-15.

O S 819-15—Tyabji D & Co Shrikrishna priya Vatinji Maharaj v. Ranchordas Varjiwandas 23-7-15.

In Re Indian Co.'s Act VI of 1882—In Re The Tricumdas Mills Bhai K & Gir Co. Ld. (In Liquidation) v. Raja Bahadur Motilal Shivlal Claimant R D Sethna official Liquidator Payne & Co. For Investigation of claim.

Suits for hearing and final Disposal

Long Causes.

335-14—Mulji and Th. Nanabhai Muncharam & ors. v. Bai Ruxmani, widow and ors. Hiralal and Co, Mulji and Th, Tyabji D & Co, Jamshedji R and D. Part Head.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

ALLEGED MISAPPROPRIATION BY COTTON MUCCADUMS.

APPLICATION FOR WITHDRAWAL OF PROSECUTION GRANTED.

Before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, the case again came in which Inspector Morris of the C. I. D., charged Messrs. Kalyanji Vardhaman, Manek Nensey and Keshavji Versey, doing business as cotton muccadums in the name of Messrs. Vardhaman Jetsey, with criminal breach of trust in regard to two sums of money, viz., Rs. 1,013 and 11,719.

Mr. E. F. Nicholson, the Public Prosecutor, with Mr. Kirke-Smith was for the prosecution, while the accused were represented by Mr. Captain, solicitor, and Messrs. S. B. Kapadia, Balubhai T. Desai and C. N. Kanuga, pleaders.

Mr. Nicholson said that the case had been before the Court on the 1st July. The charge related to 67 bales of Myagaum Cotton which belonged to Ranchod, a merchant, who lived up-country and whose local agent was Jethamal Purmanandas. The accused, it was alleged, was paid by the Insurance Companies at the rate of Rs. 272 per candy, but they in turn had paid the up-country merchant. Ranchod, at the rate of Rs. 240, per candy. When the case was first instituted it was understood that there would be evidence in support of this fact and that Ranchod would claim the difference between the two rates quoted. But when the case was brought before the Court on the 1st instant, the defence counsel, Mr. Weldon, made a statement to the effect that the owners of the goods did not want anything more than what they had been paid already. In consequence of this the Acting Public Prosecutor, Mr. Kirke-Smith, at the time, deemed it necessary to make further enquiries.

NOT SUFFICIENT EVIDENCE FOR SUCCESSFUL PROSECUTION.

With a view to ascertain, whether what Mr. Weldon had said was the fact. It had now turned out that Ranchod was dead and the man who represented his firm declined to make any statement or give any information. Mr. Nicholson, said that when he returned from leave, the matter was reported to him by Mr. Kirke-Smith, who said that there were some difficulties in the way of the prosecution. When they consulted the Police, who were investigating the case, the prosecution had come to the conclusion that there was not sufficient evidence to assure a successful prosecution in this case on that charge.

NOBODY CLAIMED THE DIFFERENCE.

That being so the next question they had to take into consideration was whether they should at once inform the Court of their position, or whether they should go on with the case, put witnesses in the box, and hear what they had to say. It did not seem to them a proper thing to put the accused to a certain amount of trouble and cost, when there was no likelihood of getting evidence which would substantiate a case of misappropriation. The point that seemed to him to be of importance was to whom the moneys, as represented in the difference in the two rates, belonged, and it was difficult to press a criminal charge where nobody claimed that difference. He was instructed that the Insurance Companies were quite content with the amount they had paid. They had paid the amount on the Surveyor's report both as to the value and amount of cotton, and they said they would not help the prosecution at all. Under the circumstances it seemed to him desirable that he should come before the Court and state the facts and he now asked for leave to withdraw from the prosecution on that charge.

That was the position and he assured the Court that the matter had received his earnest attention. He had consulted higher legal authorities on the point and he was assured that the application he was now making was the proper application to make.

Coming to the second charge, the Public Prosecutor, continued, that it referred to certain damaged bales for which Rs. 19,000 were paid by the Insurance Companies to the accused. It was alleged that out of this amount Rs. 11,000 were still in the hands of the accused. So far the claims made in respect of the damaged bales, he was informed, had been satisfied, and the question as to what was the exact position of the remaining Rs. 11,000 was a matter for argument. But also that matter had received his earnest attention and that of Mr. Kirke-Smith to whom he was indebted a great deal in respect of this case. They had consulted higher legal counsel and come to the opinion that in that matter they had not sufficient evidence to warrant their being assured as to the success of the prosecution. Under these circumstances he asked the Court to allow him to withdraw both the charges.

The defence side counsel asked by the Court whether they wished to say anything replied in the negative.

The Magistrate granted the application for the withdrawal of the case and the accused were discharged.

AN INTERESTING MOTOR CASE.

Before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court Sergeant Fryde of the Bombay Police charged Chand Suleman a chauffeur in the employ of Mr. Umar Sobhani with rash and negligent driving.

The case for the prosecution was that on the night of the 5th instant Keki D. Patel was approaching the bandstand on his cycle, by holding the rear of the mudguard of the victoria in which four friends were sitting. When they had approached the bandstand and were going in the direction of Queen's Road a motor car which was driven by the accused came from the opposite direction and took the shortest possible curve and without warning came straight on to him. His cycle was thrown down by the front wheels of the car and it was damaged. He alleged that he was on the right side of the road, and that the horn was not blown.

The defence version was that the accused Chand Suliman was serving as a chauffeur for the last five years with Mr. Sobhani. On the night in question he turned his car towards the bandstand by keeping on the proper side with a view to getting on Mayo Road, when a hack victoria approached him, he blew his horn, but instead of giving away to him the driver of the victoria whipped his horse and tried to pass ahead of him. Suddenly a cycle shot out from behind the victoria and dashed into the car. The cyclist saved himself by jumping aside. The accused always drove very carefully.

Witnesses were examined on behalf of both the accused and the complainant. The accused was given a good character by his master and others who knew him. It was proved that he was an excessively cautious driver and in fact never drove fast. He was also never fined for rash driving.

The Magistrate in convicting the accused said that it was a most interesting case. The complainant had been guilty of contributory negligence and he did not act properly by holding on to the mudguard of the victoria. It seemed to the Magistrate from the evidence before him that the accused should have given way. Both the cyclist and the victoria were on the proper side of the road. Accused should have made allowance for the unforeseen things that might occur. There was considerable negligence on the part of the complainant.

Taking into consideration all these facts, the Magistrate thought a fine of Rs. 15 only would be a sufficient penalty out of which Rs. 10 were ordered to be paid to the complainant as compensation.

ALLEGED GRIEVOUS HURT.

Before the Third Presidency Magistrate Bernard Fernandez, a Goanese, was charged by Inspector Fitzgerald with wilfully causing grievous hurt to another Goanese, Lawrence Fernandez, by stabbing him with a pair of scissors.

The prosecution case was that the accused who lives in Trinity Street, had a quarrel with a boy on the 14th July, when the complainant Lawrence interfered. Then there was an altercation between the accused and Lawrence and the latter was stabbed by him with a pair of scissors and wounded him very seriously. He was taken to the G. T. Hospital, where he died after a short time.

Further inquiries were adjourned pending the Hospital Surgeon's evidence.

ILLICIT SALE OF COCAINE.

Before the Third Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court, Chief Inspector McCarthy of the Excise Department charged a Mahomedan, Sapi Mahomed, with selling a half-grain packet and with having in possession other four packets.

An informer was sent, with a marked coin, yesterday morning by Mr. McCarthy to the accused in Phul Gulli, and while the transaction was taking place, the accused was arrested with the packets in his possession.

The Court sentenced the accused to four month's rigorous imprisonment.

KOTLAT AHMED AND DAL DACOITIES

FACTS OF THE CASES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, July 29.

Mr. Keough Special Magistrate recently tried some off-shoots of the Kotlat Ahmed and Dal dacoities, the facts of which are as follows:—

One Sultan, Chawkidar of Dal village, his son Bukhsha and his nephew Ala Rakha alias Rakhia were, the three accused. The two former having been challaned together a separate Chalan has been prepared in case of Rakhia. On 5th April, about four and a half weeks after the dacoities the house of the Chawkidar was searched on suspicion that he was harbouring some absconding dacoits, and a man named Yara, alleged to have been an absconding dacoit, was actually found in his house.

The search, however, further revealed that there were certain goods in the house such as brass utensils costly and new wearing apparel of a kind generally found in houses of well-to-do Hindus. Some of utensils were found to have names engraved on them in Hindi. This discovery led to a search of the house of Rakhia, who is a nephew of Sultan, and lived next door. Similar property was found in his house, though the utensils found in his house bore no names. Some silver ornaments were also found in Rakhia's house.

During the police investigation a number of Hindu witnesses, whose property had been lost in the Kotla Ahmed and Dal dacoitics, claimed most of the property found with Sultan and Rakhia as their own.

In Court, however they changed their statements materially. Those who had claimed utensils with the names engraved on them, the only part of the properties capable of unmistakable identification, came forward with an ingenious version that the property was theirs no doubt, but was not lost in dacoities.

They added that shortly before the dacoities; they had left their villages owing to an outbreak of plague, and had taken shelter at a certain well. When returning from the well they left the utensils in question there and thus lost them.

These statements made in the case against Sultan had the effect of, at least, reducing his offence to one of receiving the stolen property. The result was Sultan, Chowkidar, was given three years' imprisonment the maximum awardable under Section 411 and the rest were discharged.

CHARGES OF DACOITY.

FOUR ACCUSED SENTENCED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 29.

The Sessions Judge of Durbhanga has disposed of a case in which twelve persons including a police defadar were committed on a charge of dacoity.

It was alleged that the accused committed a dacoity in the house of one Atma Sahu of the village of Bajitpur and forcibly took away cash and grain after assaulting Atma and his son.

The judge acquitted eight and convicted four, sentencing them each to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment.

Some copies of the Swadhin Bharat leaflet, it is reported, were stuck up in various places on the 18 instant at Sylhet. Several high police officials on 21st evening visited the Hindu hostel attached to the college, but no search was made.

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Cricket: Bombay Gymkhana v. Parsi Gymkhana.
Poona Races: First Extra Meeting.
P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Salsette with English Mails, due at 9 p.m.
Bombay Sanitary Association, Dr. L. L. Joshi's lecture on "Milk Supply of Bombay," Y. M. C. A., Lamington Road, 6 p.m.
Excelsior Theatre: Horace Goldin, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.

MONDAY, August 2.

Wilson Philological Lecture, Bombay University Library, 5-15 p.m.

TUESDAY, August. 3.

Bombay Co-operative Housing Association: The Hon. Mr. Orr's public lecture on "The Need of Co-operation between Neighbours in Developing building estates," Improvement Trust Offices, 6 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, August 4.

Anniversary Day of the Declaration of War, by H. M. King George V. Bombay Parsis' Prayers at Wadiaji's Atashbehram, 5-45 p.m.
Municipal Corporation's Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.
Bombay Gymkhana Mud Sports: 5-30 p.m.

DAILY.

New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Excelsior Theatre of Varieties, 6 and 9-30 p.m.
Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

TABLE OF LEADING CONTENTS.

	Page.
LEADING ARTICLES.	
Cant About Thrift	8
NOTES OF THE DAY	8
OPINIONS OF THE DAY	10
FOREIGN NEWS.	
War Telegram	9
INDIAN TELEGRAMS ..... 7, 9, 10, 11 & 12	
BOMBAY AND PROVINCIAL.	
Bombay Churches	4
Bombay Amusements	7
BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS	7
GENERAL NEWS.	
Poona Day by Day	10
The Future of Africa	14
The Munitions Bill	13
SPECIAL ARTICLE.	
Shells from the Sands of Bombay ...	10
LEGAL NEWS	6
SPORTING NEWS	7
CORRESPONDENCE	7 & 10
COMMERCIAL	5
SHIPPING	5
THE WEATHER	3
ILLUSTRATION	11

Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTH.

GILDEA—On the 26th instant, at Bangalore, to Mr. and Mrs. Richard Bryan Gildea, a daughter.

DEATHS.

ATKINSON—On the 21st instant, after a long and painful illness at Sutton Health, Lancashire, Annie Margaret (Daisy), the dearly loved wife of A. C. Atkinson, La Mortiniere College, Calcutta, in her 32nd year.

ROLL OF HONOUR.

CROOK—Killed in action at the Dardanelles, on 11th July, Pte. George Robertson, 1/5, Royal Scots, eldest son of A. R. Crook, Baily Jute Mills. Deeply mourned.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders By Lieut.-Colonel P. R. Cadell, C.I.E., Commanding.

July 31.

255. Enrolments.—The following having been enrolled are taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "J" (Scots) Coy. with effect from this date:—
No. 8583 Vol. J. W. A. Bell, No. 8584 Vol. W. S. Clark, No. 8585 Vol. J. Durkin, No. 8586 Vol. R. MacGregor, No. 8587 Vol. D. M. Rankin, No. 8588 Vol. D. D. Scott, No. 8589 Vol. H. B. Spiers, No. 8590 Vol. R. A. Adams, No. 8591 Vol. W. L. E. Aitkin, No. 8592 Vol. J. S. C. Beaton, No. 8593 Vol. W. Cantlay, No. 8594 Vol. L. G. Cranna, No. 8595 Vol. J. C. Lennie, No. 8596 Vol. T. D. Lawson, No. 8597 Vol. D. Macfarlane, No. 8598 Vol. N. MacPherson, No. 8599 Vol. J. A. D. McBain No. 8600 Vol. R. MacMurray No. 8601. Vol. J MacLean No. 8602 Vol. N. B. MacBeth, No. 8603 Vol. D. Morrison, No. 8604 Vol. J. Tait, No. 8605 Vol. J. C. Pender & No. 8606 Vol. D. MacNaughton.

256. Captain N. E. Paton, Calcutta Scottish Vol. Rifles is attached for duty with "J" (Scots) Coy. Bo. Vol. Rifles from this date.

257. Extract from Divisional Area Orders dated 28th July 1915, is republished for information:—No. 568, it has been brought to notice that several Rifles Short 22 inch R.F. have, on return to Arsenal by units, been found to have bulged barrels.
2. It is thought that the damage is due to a cartridge being loaded and fired while a bullet, of a cartridge already extracted, remained jammed in the bore.
3. Officers Commanding Units should therefore see that the Rifle is cleaned out after every 20 rounds fired, vide Musketry Regulations, Part I, 1909 (Reprint 1914).

258 Enrolment.—The undernamed having been re-enrolled is taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "G" Company:—
No. 7850 Vol. H.D.B. Harrington.

(Sd.) N. B. KINNEAR, Lieut.
Adjutant Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

Notice.

Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

Annual Boxing Tournament.

The Corps Annual Boxing Tournament will be held on 19th 21st and 23rd August 1915. Intending competitors are requested to submit their names with fighting weights &c., to Sergt.-Major as early as possible, and go into training at once.

STRING BAND AT THE COMMERCIAL GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Hennar V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play this evening, the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh. B. Mitchell, Bandmaster, commencing at 6.15.

March.—"The White Czar" ..... Lotter.
Overture—"Tancredi" ..... Rossini.
Valse—"For Valour" ..... Ancliffe.
Selection—"The Arcadians" ..... Monckton.
Neapolitan Serenadi—"O Sole Mio" ..... Di Capua.
Selection—"The Passing Show of 1915" ..... Finek.
Danee Intermezzo—"Stepping Stones" ..... Reeves.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Lieut. Col. C. B. Baldock and Officers the Band of the 108th Infantry will play this evening the following selection of music at the Bombay Gymkhana beginning at 6 p.m.

March—Wellington ..... W. Zehle
Selection—Mikado ..... A. Sullivan
Valse—Love & Life in Holland ... A. Joyes
Picolo Solo—The Comet ..... Brewer
Selection The Girl from Keys ..... I. Caryll
Two Step—Dream of Ragtime ..... Thurban

MAHILA MANDAL.

Miss Lilavatibai Trilokekar will deliver a public lecture on "Woman's Duty," to-day at 4-15 p.m. (S.T.) at the Charni Road Boys' Marathi School. Ladies are cordially invited to attend.

ARYAN EXCELSIOR LEAGUE.

Mr. N. V. Bhonde, B.A., will deliver a public lecture upon "Union in Society" tomorrow at 4 p.m. at the Charni Road Boys' Marathi School, when Mr. T. A. Kulkarni, B.A., S.T.C.D., will take the chair.

GURJAR SABHA.

An ordinary meeting of the Gurjar Sabha will be held in the Arya Samaj Mandir tomorrow, at 9 a.m. (S.T.), the discussion on "The Public Life of Gujarat" opened by Mr. Chandrashankar N. Pandya, B.A., LL.B., will be resumed. The Hon. Mr. G. K. Parekh will preside. The meeting is open to the public.

POSTING HOUR FOR PERSIAN GULF MAILS.

A postal notification issued yesterday states that in consequence of the late arrival of this week's Inward English Mail, the local mails for the Persian Gulf will be closed at the Bombay G.P.O. at 4 p.m. to-day instead of on Friday.

INSTITUTO LUSO-INDIANO.

Under the auspices of the above Institute Mr. Francisco Mourao, will deliver a public lecture in Portuguese on the "Existence of God Immortality of the Soul and Christianity," in the hall of the Institute to-morrow at 6-30 p.m.
His Grace the Archbishop-Bishop of Damaun will preside.
All are cordially invited to attend.

YOUNG MEN'S HINDU ASSOCIATION.

Under the auspices of the above Association Mr. Manilal C. Parekh, will conduct a class for the study of Emerson's Essays to-day at 6-15 p.m., (S. T.), in the premises of the Association, Amroli House, Girgaum Back Road. The annual general meeting and several gathering of members will be held to-morrow, at 4 p.m. (S.T.), in the new premises opposite Hirabag, Girgaum Back Road.

THE PATHEPHONE INDIA CO.

The Pathephone India Co., of 11, Church Gate Street, Bombay, are patriotically announcing that 20 p. c. of the proceeds of all their retail sales and 10 p. c. of all wholesale sales proceeds during the three months of August, September 1915, will be given over to the Women's Branch of the War Relief Fund. The patrons of the Pathephone Co., therefore, will find in this an excellent opportunity to swell the Women's Branch of the Fund, without any additional cost to themselves.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF GOOD TEMPLARS,

Mr. Edward Wavrinsky of Stockholm, the International Chief Templar of the Independent Order of Good Templars, a world-wide Temperance organization, has forwarded to Mr. D. D. Gilder, Joint Secretary to the Indian Temperance Association, and the Bombay Temperance Council, a Commission to act as his Special Deputy in India, with a view to the extension of the Order amongst the resident populations of this country. Mr. Gilder will be glad to open correspondence with ladies and gentlemen desirous of joining the Order or opening I. O. G. T. Lodges.

A BROKER ROBBED.

When at about 12 p.m., Nurmahomed Sachoo, a broker by profession, who lives in Chhatri Serang Street, was passing along the C. P. Tank Road, and was nearing the corner of the Ardeshir Dady Street Cross Lane, a man accosted him and made enquiries as to what direction he was going, but at the same time another man standing nearby also approached him. In the meanwhile the first man, all of a sudden, put his hand in the complainants inner coat-pocket and took away a packet of currency notes of the value of Rs. 1,000. The complainant became so much frightened, that he made no resistance, and raised no cry, although he could have easily asked a policeman to help him as the latter was only some 15 or 20 yards from him.

EXECUTION OF THE MURDERER OF MRS. RAJABALLY.

Chaku Anka, the murderer of Mrs. Shirinbai wife of Dr. Rajaballi V. Patel, paid the extreme penalty of the law in H. M's Common Prison at Umercady, yesterday morning.

Chaku who was a resident of Gondal was till the 9th April employed us a hamal in Dr. Rajaballi's service, at Peddar Road. When a theft occurred in the house, the servants were taken away by the police, but they were set free as Mrs. Shirinbai declined to prosecute them. Since that time the accused became very moody and asked leave to go to his native place. When asked to bring a substitute, he was unable to get one. As he seemed to be ill, he was prescribed some medicine by the doctor. Mrs. Shirinbai gave him some quinine and some slices of bread together with tea, and when she had gone to the pantry the accused Chaku suddenly fell on her stabbed her with two table knives and severely wounded her on the upper part of the body in many places. He also assaulted the doctor's sister and a teacher who came to assist them.

The man was tried by Mr. Justice Davar, who, in passing the extreme penalty of the law on Chaku said that he did so with the least regret. The sentenced man had petitioned for a commutation of the sentence, but he was unsucessful.

Yesterday morning the sentence of hanging was carried out at about 7 a.m. Death was instantaneous, as there was a clear drop of eleven feet.

Afterwards an inquest was held by the acting Coroner, and a verdict of "death from judicial strangulation" was returned.

HORACE GOLDIN.

The Great Magician now playing for a short season at the Excelsior.

CASUALTY LISTS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE)

LONDON, July 27.

The following casualties are announced:—

WOUNDED.

Captain A. B. Clarkson, West Ridings.
Captain G. L. Derriman, Grenadiers.
Captain A. E. Hodgkin, Cheshires.
Captain D. T. Rowley, Middlesex.
Captain W. N. Tempest, Yorkshire Light Infantry.
Captain E. B. Wilson, Yorkshire Light Infantry.
Captain R. Young, Seaforths.
Lieutenant H. C. Cory, Artillery.
Lieutenant G. P. Manson, Somerset Light Infantry.
Lieutenant T. W. Warlow, Yorkshire Light Infantry.
Second-Lieutenant H. S. Bates, Cambridgeshires.
Second-Lieutenant G. N. Cursons, Middlesex.
Second-Lieutenant J. W. Garden, Black Watch.
Second-Lieutenant O. Horsley, Gordons.
Second-Lieutenant A. M. Moncrieff, Artillery.
Second-Lieutenant C. J. Peebles-Chaplin, Black Watch.
Second-Lieutenant R. K. Smith, Cheshires.

LONDON, July 28.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Lieutenant-Colonel S. MacDougall, Gordons.
Second-Lieutenant G. C. Robertson, Durham Light Infantry.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Major G. S. Forbes, Scottish Borderers.

DARDANELLES CASUALTIES.

KILLED.

Lieutenant G. E. Grundy, Warwicks.

NOW REPORTED KILLED.

Captain R. F. McKirdy, Argyll and Sutherlands.
Lieutenant R. M. Boyd, Highland Light Infantry.
Lieutenant A. W. Bailey, Oxford and Bucks Light Infantry.
Lieutenant J. E. McGlashan, Argyll and Sutherlands.
Second-Lieutenant J. A. Martin, Highland Light Infantry.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Major A. M. Downie, Highland Light Infantry.
Captain S. A. Gemmell, Highland Light Infantry.
Lieutenant G. L. MacEwan, Highland Light Infantry.
Second-Lieutenant W. B. Macfarlane. Scottish Borderers.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE)

LONDON, July 28.

The following casualties are announced:—

WOUNDED.

Major H. T. Belcher, Artillery.
Major A. Ritchie, Royal Scots.
Captain J. S. Cameron, Sussex.
Captain A. F. Nicholson, Artillery.
Lieutenant J. F. Bligh, Artillery.
Lieutenant W. P. Bradley Williams, Yorkshire Light Infantry.
Lieutenant J. P. Cherry, Durham Light Infantry.
Lieutenant A. N. Davidson, Gordons.
Lieutenant E. A. Day, Middlesex.
Lieutenant J. Jones, Durham Light Infantry.
Lieutenant G. G. Lodge, East Surreys.
Lieutenant G. McCallum, Argyll and Sutherlands.
Second-Lieutenant J. Baines, Artillery.
Second-Lieutenant G. T. Butler, Artillery.
Second-Lieutenant W. J. Clacham, Middlesex.
Second-Lieutenant P. W. Farr, Middlesek.
Second-Lieutenant D. J. Fraser, Artillery.
Second-Lieutenant H. M. Lepper, Middlesex.
Second-Lieutenant R. Manchlen, Durham Light Infantry.
Second-Lieutenant V. H. Pocock, Shropshire Light Infantry.
Second-Lieutenant H. D. Redford, Oxford and Bucks Light Infantry.
Second-Lieutenant A. W. Turner, Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry.

WOUNDED IN DARDANELLES.

Major F. W. Birch, South Wales Borderers.
Major T. MacKelvie, Artillery.
Captain E. E. Henderson, North Staffords.
Captain G. P. Linton, Highland Light Infantry.
Captain T. S. Syers, Artillery.
Lieutenant J. Cattanach, Medicals.
Lieutenant J. D. Crichton, North Lancashires.
Lieutenant C. C. Dowding, Royal Lancasters.
Lieutenant A. Morrison, Artillery.
Second-Lieutenant L. A. Dickinson, Royal Lancasters.
Second-Lieutenant T. M. Jenkins, South Wales Borderers.
Second-Lieutenant R. N. Stuart, Camerons.
Second-Lieutenant G. W. Wanstall, Engijass,voimyp oird luoinlu oinyp infwy hlhdl neers.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

SIMLA, July 29.

The 180th list of casualties from France and Belgium reports:—

WOUNDED.

Lt. (Temporary Captain) L. V. S. Balcker, Guides Infantry.
Jemadar Bhadralier Rana, 1/1st King George's Gurkhas,.

CASUALTIES IN MESOPOTAMIA.

The 70th casualty list from Mesopotania reports:—

KILLED.

Captain F. St. J. Barton, 1/4 Hampshire Regiment.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Captain P. E. M. Simmons, 1/4 Hampshire Regiment.

WOUNDED.

Lieut.-Col. F. J. Bowker, 1/4 Hampshire Regiment.
Captain B. E. T. Parson, 1/4 Hampsire Regiment.
Lieut. W. J. Osborn, 1/4 Hampsire Regiment.
Captain E. J. Loring, 17 Company, 3rd Sappers and Miners.
Captain R. C. Lord, 17 Company, 3rd Sappers and Miners.
Captain F. W. J. Paterson, 66 Punjabis.
Lieut. R. D. E. Darell, 16 Punjabis.
Liut. E. J. D. McElwine, 16 Punjabis.
Lieut.-Col. E. Codrington, 120 Rajputana Infantry.
Major T. J. Mcleod, 1/7 Gurkhas.
Captain W. Johnston, 1/7 Gurkhas.
Captain H. Excham, 1/7 Gurkhas.
Captain S. S. Whitaker, 1/7 Gurkhas.
Lieut. S. C. Hockin, 1/7 Gurkhas.

EXTRAORDINARY EFFICIENCY OF BRITISH TROOPS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, July 30.

The "Pioneer's" correspondent cables:—

In regard to the figures of the total of wounded given by Mr. Asquith in Parliament, the percentage of those who return to the firing line exceeds 60. The number of missing has shown a tendency to increase owing to the close-quarter character of the fighting in which the trenches and their occupants are sometimes taken together by a rush. The British have captured thousands of Germans in this way.

Troops on service, the Regulars, the new army and the Territorials have reached an extraordinary degree of efficiency at Home. The new troops, who have had a year to train, are very sound.

According to German newspapers the rise of the new armies in Britain is regarded in Berlin as an achievement of importance. It is added, however, that they are not better than the German volunteers and new formations.

As a matter of fact, our new armies are far above any body of troops ever raised rapidly for purposes of war.

The Army List and Army Reserve are no longer issued.

COTTON AS CONTRABAND OF WAR

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, July 30.

The "Pioneer's" correspondent cables:—

The London correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" anticipates that cotton will shortly be declared contraband.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 30.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

The appointment of Mr. C. F. Deichman as United States Counsel at Bombay is recognised.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

HORACE GOLDIN.

"Never believe all you see, for he who believes all he sees often will believe that which is not." Thus does Horace Goldin, the Royal Illusionist, at the Excelsior, warn us on the programme. He attributes the saying to an Arab maxim. During the fifty minutes he occupies the stage that bit of Arab advice keeps running through your head. To describe Goldin's feats of legerdemain or illusion or whatever they are, would be a gigantic task. The whole thing is a sort of spectacular mystification, starting with an impersonation of some of the world's greatest conjurors performing tricks so fast that one is left in a maze of bewildered impressions, and concluding the performance with a pantomime of three scenes telling the story of an attempt on the part of a Sultan of Morocco to kidnap a beautiful English girl who has been made to appear by the illusionist's art. Goldin after a series of thrilling illusions causes a magnificent Royal Bengal tiger to disappear entirely from sight as it strides restlessly up and down its steel cage. Incidentally the tiger is restored to view and the curtain falls in a storm of applause.

In addition to the above which alone is worth the price of admission, there is a most excellent variety programme, including Gosward, a most amusing musical comedian. Two sprightly and original dancers in the Misses Hay and Crawford. Miss Barbara Babington sings popular ballads with her very sweet voice, Leywood and Norelle present a smart interlude of burlesque impressions and are one of the hits of the programme. Mr. Goldin is giving his full programme at a special Matinee at 6-30 to-day and tomorrow (Sunday) when the prices are reduced. Here is an opportunity of seeing a programme equal to a London theatre within the reach of everybody's purse.

IMPERIAL CINEMA.

Two fine dramas are announced by the management of the Imperial Cinema. The one entitled "The Boat Race Mystery" is of special interest to those Englishmen who have been away from Home for ever so long, and had to miss even a cinematographic representation of this great event, as for the first time since 1855 the Inter-Varsity Boat Race did not take place this year. This film needs, however, no adventitious aids to make it as popular as it deserves, for it contains in itself all the elements of success—well-constructed and dramatic scenes, a clear, interesting plot, a pretty love romance, and a sporting atmosphere particularly attractive to British audiences.

There is also another very fine drama entitled "When Rome Ruled" with some admirably laid out scenes with lions in the leading part. There will be Pathe's Gazette as usual.

NEW ALEXANDRA CINEMA.

A great popularity of the serial film "The Master Key" now running at the above Theatre seems to be quite unabated as is evidenced by the nightly crowded houses it has been drawing. The episodes come in interesting flashes and the spectator is kept up till the end. The three episodes to be shown this week are replete with thrills. The State cavalry quell the riot at the mine, Wilkerson steals the secret of the rich lode in the mine inherited by Ruth and escapes. Both Dore and Wilkerson start out on rival expeditions to recover the secret treasure chest which lies in the depths of the Pacific Ocean. Splendid sea-shore scenes are shown, including the recovery of the sea chest from the bottom of the ocean.

Sensation follows sensation in quick succession, which pile up one after another until the spectator becomes feverish trying to follow them. The serial has now created great excitement, which other so-called serials have tried to copy or imitate with dire results.

BOMBAY HARBOUR DISASTER.

TWO MORE MEN RESCUED.

The Captain of the s.s. Amraoti now informs that out of the eight passengers who were washed over board from the s.s. Indravati on the 27th July, two of the men have been rescued at Mandwa in the Colaba District. The names of these two persons are Laxman Dhaku and Laxman Babaji, and at the time they were picked up they were clinging to the buoys that were thrown from the s.s. Indravati. This will make the number of victions four only, as four persons have been rescued so far.

HOMEWARD MAIL PASSENGERS.

The following is a list of passengers proceeding by the mail steamer Salsette, which will said from Bombay on Sunday:—
Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Bussell, Mrs. E. G. S. Cane, 2 infants and nurse, Mr. Hamish Currie, Mrs. Hamish Currie, Mr. R. P. Dewhurst, Mr. W. C. Dooris, Mr. M. Dunn, Mrs. Everard, Mr. A. Graham, Mr. F. M. Howlett, Dr. G. Howells, Mr. E. Joseph, Mr. H. G. Merchant, Mrs. Phillips and infant, Mrs. Pollard, Mrs. Prall, Miss Prall, Mr. and Mrs. G. Symes Scutt, Mr. A. Willensens, Mr. Blakeborough, Mr. N. E. Lawrie, Mr. R. X. Exley, Mrs. Fyfe, Mrs. Munree, child and nurse, and Mr. L. Kirby.

LADIES' GATHERING IN BHAVNAGAR.

There was a large ladies' gathering in Bhavnagar under the auspices of the Gujarati Hindoo Shri Mandal in Sheth Narottam Bhanji's Jain Girls' School at 4-30 p.m., on the 26th instant, to give an address to Jamnabai Nagindas Sakkai of Bombay. Mrs. Yesomati Anuntaory Prabhasankar Patni, Presided.

After the speeches and songs of the girls the President presented the address in a silver casket to Mrs. Jamnabai Sakkai. The meeting then dispersed.

FOOTBALL.

THE HARWOOD LEAGUE.

MEDICALS 5; BENGAL UNITED 1.

Last evening, on the Cooperage, in connection with the Harwood League, the Grant Medical College defeated the Bengal United by five goals to one. The ground was in a very slushy and slippery condition and some parts were underwater. The Medicals were in good form and acquitted themselves well. Khan partnered Doyle at full-back and Wadia moved up into the forward line. This made a distinct improvement and Wadia scored three out of the five goals for his side. The Bengalis were considerably handicapped by the absence of their regular centre-half and had to play with ten men throughout the game. From the commencement of the game it was quite evident that the Bengalis were not at home on the wet ground, and that they experienced great difficulty in keeping the wet and greasy ball under control. Acharija and Noorduddin played a good game but Rama is hopeless as a goal-keeper and is of little or no use to his side.

The first half of the game was all in favour of the Medicos and they scored three goals within the first ten minutes' play. Thyer scoring the first goal and Wadia the next. A few seconds later Baluch ran the ball down from within his own goal area and beating all opposition scored the third goal. This was a pretty piece of play and was the feature of the game. A heavy shower of rain fell towards the close of the first half. The Medicals opened the second period of play with a vigorous attack on the Bengal United goal. Acharija now went up into the forward line and in a melee in front of goal Hildreth rushed out to punch but missed and Khan in attempting to clear put the ball into his own net. The Medicos again took up the offensive and scored two more goals in quick succession, through Wadia. The Bengalees now completely lost heart and went about their task in a half-hearted manner. The game ended.

Medicals ..... 5 goals.
Bengal United ..... 1 goal.

Medicals:—Hildreth, goal; Khan and Doyle, backs; Wylde, Sweeney and Sheik, half-backs; Thyer, Hakim, Wadia, Braganza and Baluch, forwards.

Bengal United:—Rama, goal; J. N. Dass and H. Acharija, backs; V. Raju, Shivrao and Nooruddin, half-backs; Sylhelker, V. Iyengar, G. Iyengar and S. Hussein, forwards.

RESULTS UP-TO-DATE.

Teams.	P	W	L	D	F	A	Pts
Medicals	3	3	0	0	8	2	6
R. G. A.	2	2	0	0	9	1	4
Bombay Gymkhana	2	1	0	1	10	2	3
6th Devons	3	1	1	1	6	5	3
Inst. Luso-Indiano	3	1	2	0	3	4	2
Bengal United	3	0	2	1	3	9	1
Y. M. C. A.	2	0	1	1	2	5	1
Lusitanians	2	0	2	0	1	14	0

TO-DAY'S GAME.

Y. M. C. A. v. 6th Devons.

FIRE ON HOSPITAL SHIP MADRAS.

BUNKER FULL OF COAL ABLAZE.

One of the bunkers amidships which is full of coal on the Hospital Ship Madras, now lying in the Alexandra Dock, caught fire yesterday noon. The bunker which contains some seventy tons of coal was being unloaded yesterday and so far a few tons only had been taken out of it at the time the fire was discovered. At about 12.30 a.m. yesterday smoke was seen to issue from the said bunker, and it is surmised that the damp coal at the bottom must have been smouldering, although it is impossible to locate its exact position. Three fire engines from Byculla, Fort and Mandvi soon appeared on the scene and were doing their level best to put out the fire. It is feared that it will be impossible to unload the whole of the coal until the early hours this morning. The dangerous part of the work will be about this time as once the fire is fanned by fresh air, there is the possibility of its soon developing into a big blaze. The bunker being placed in a very difficult position the efforts are very much handicapped.

PHARA AND PAILEES.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—There was a discussion in your paper some time ago re: the above subject etc.: but without any result.

The reason why I have taken this burden on my head approaching your goodselves, and that too at your kind service is as follows:—"The Grain Merchants Association have notified to their constituents and customers that on and from the 1st of August, 1915, the new measures, viz., phara, pailee, seer, half seer, pawseer (¼ seer) and Nawtak (1/8 seer), and so on will be brought into use, and the old measures will be cancelled and so all the grain dealers in wholesale and retail (the constituents of the Grain Merchants Association) are requested to bring in their measures for being corrected or getting them stamped.

The Association is prepared to supply the New Measures, on payment of the legal value etc.

The poor-class of public, viz., the mill hands and even sometimes the educated are likely to have misunderstandings with their usual dealers, and to avoid, this I think it will be a better measures to notify the public and the poor class through the medium of all the papers in even vernaculars the facts "Certifying that the change in measures is made with the knowledge and consent of the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, also with the knowledge and consent of the officer-in-charge of the Bombay Municipality.—Yours, etc.,

A FORTY RUPEE CLERK.

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NOTICE.

DR. T. E. CARR, Dental Surgeon, begs to state that he had nothing to do with the affair in which Mr. John Carr was fined for firing a revolver which was reported about a month ago. Dr. T. E. Carr is the proprietor of the Dental Practice at 107, Esplanade Road and he was absent from Bombay at the time of the occurrence.
1353

A PRIZE OF Rs. 500

Will be awarded to the best writer of late Hon. Mr. GOKHALE'S LIFE in English. The writings will be examined by the Committee consisting of Sir Narayanrao Candavarkar, Hon. Mr. Surendra Nath Banarjee and Dr. D. Mackinchan, M.A., D.D., LL.D. &c.
For an essay of special merit an additional gold medal of distinction worth Rs. 300 will be given if recommended by the examiners.
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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Saturday, July 31, 1915.

CANT ABOUT THRIFT.

Byron called his age the age of cant. But it is doubtful whether the cant which prevailed in his days was comparable to that existing at present throughout the world. This cant has been specialised as our principal human activities have been specialised, that is to say compressed in watertight compartments. Each department of human activity is presided over by a special hierarchy, who are in their character supposed to be authoritative. Formerly the Pope was singular in his infallibility. But now there are many Vaticans of a variety of character with a Pope at the head of each. So many avocations and so many industries, so many Popes. Each pronounces his own dogma. It is nobody's business to enquire whether the shibboleth is justifiable, rational or irrational. It is ridden to death. And we crystalise it in the word cant. The latest cant of the day has been evoked by the financial problems produced by the war. The national debt is rising each day that the war is prolonged. The national daily expenditure, in wealthy England, with its national wealth of £10,000 millions sterling, is authoritatively declared at three millions, while the ordinary revenue of the State does not exceed half a million per diem. That income is now showing attrition. The imports are heavily in excess of the exports. As a result England is being slowly converted at present from a creditor into a debtor country. America is the world's greatest exporter and the balance of trade in its favour is computed at £200 millions sterling. With further exports still it is likely to reach 400 millions. The centre of the world's finance is already shifted to New York. That city will retain the financial supremacy until London, after the war, slowly recovers, as she will recover, the position she occupied twelve months ago. No one can forecast what the amount of the ultimate national debt may be. At the lowest computation 900 millions sterling must be added each year so long as the war lasts.

Under these circumstances the campaign for thrift, which was patriotically opened by the Prime Minister at the Guildhall the other day, is intelligible. It is being carried on in each county and each town. But the "Economist" enquires whether it is being waged in real earnest, or whether it is only a hollow device to bring more grist to the State mill? Preaching national thrift is good but better than preaching is example. Mr. Bonar Law said the same thing. And sober people are enquiring whether there is not more sound in the battle-cry than reality. The answer is that thrift is in danger of becoming a mere shibboleth of the hour and mere cant. And it is being ridden to death. Where are the proofs that those, who have hitherto indulged in luxuries are so far retrenching their domestic expenditure as to show genuine economy! The "Economist" is very sceptical about it. It emphasises that imports are greatly increasing while there are no large exports to balance the excess. Can thrift, in the aggregate, save as much as will increase exports to balance the excess? At present there are no substantial signs of that economy. If each unit of the Kingdom were to save half-a-crown per week, the "Economist" calculates that the excess of imports could be met. But is there any sign that thrift will be practised generally by the nation to such an extent. It will be interesting to see at the close of the year whether the compaign for thrift has produced any such substantial result. Meanwhile our financial contemporary very properly and legitimately inquires whether the Prime Minister has applied the shears of economy to the great spending departments of the State, where no small amount of extravagance has prevailed since the war began. The leakages are enormous. The nation as a nation started to do its best to economise in order that its savings might help the State in its sore trial. But where are the signs that the precept so eloquently preached at the Guildhall and from the floor of the House of Commons is being righteously practised at the War Office and the Admiralty, at all the minor spending departments and in the civil establishments. Private firms are said to be considerably reducing their expenditure. The middle classes, the most sensible, sober and patriotic of the country, are striving their best to economise. Even the poor, who in ordinary times can scarcely make both ends meet, are said to be trying to exercise rigid thrift. But the evidence that the State is reducing its overgrown establishments, abolishing the scores of sinecure offices, checking extravagance, and stopping the leakages at the War Office and Admiralty which are the subject of so much scandal, is as yet wanting. Why are a few favoured contractors allowed to rob the State and enrich themselves at the expense of the mass of taxpayers? If there are no economics in these departments, what is the use of urging the exercise of thrift.

In India, as we observed the other day, the masses, by the very nature of their dismal economic condition, are thrifty to the verge of starvation. How many out of the eighty per cent. of the population who directly and indirectly rely upon agriculture get two full meals a day? And as to the rest, the income tax reveals the comparative poverty of the earning classes judged by the standard of Western countries. By its dependent position and by a concatenation of economic ..... India has throughout been thrifty and needs no example. But leaving the already thrifty people out of account, we may join the "Economist" and ask our own Government what steps they are taking to secure economies in our own great spending establishments. Some weeks ago we were at pains to point out from the latest Parliamentary return how civil establishments during the decade have been allowed to outgrow themselves and how civil expenditure has run riot? The ratio of expenditure is several per cent. higher than the ratio of the annual growth of the normal revenue. How long is this spend-thrift policy in the finances of the Empire to continue? There is a chorus of demands for the practice of thrift by the people. But what of the extravagance of the civil departments? And yet, if the war lasts another twelve months is there any doubt that the people will be called upon to pay fresh taxes as their sacrifice for the increased war expenditure. It is all very well to preach economy from the housetops, but when is it going to be practised in the quarters where there is room for economy? When is the Indian Government going to put its own financial house in order? Until there is some honest sign of this the cry for thrift remains mere cant.

Notes of the Day.

Mr. Henry James and the War.

A striking testimony to the justice of the cause for which the Allies are fighting,—if further testimony were needed,—is given by to-day's telegram that Mr. Henry James,—the famous novelist,—has been granted naturalisation papers. His reasons for this step he himself finely attributes to his desire to throw his personal allegiance into the scale of the British nation's present and future,—a desire for which every Englishmen who has enjoyed Mr. Henry James's novels will feel a proud gratitude. That this act is prompted by no mere motive of theatricality will be apparent when it is remembered that Mr. Henry James has been already working as Chairman of the American Volunteer's Ambulance Corps in France ever since the outbreak of war. And the compelling motive of the decision which he has now taken will be understood by recalling to mind the few but pregnant words, which he allowed himself to speak on this war. "Personally," he said, "I feel so strongly on everything that the war has brought into question for the Anglo-Saxon peoples that humorous detachment or any other thinness or tepidity of mind on the subject affects me as vulgar impiety. . . . The Prussian agression, if successful in Europe, would proceed to apply itself to the American side of the world." And he asked how one could not feel "that the Allies are fighting to the death for the soul and purpose and the future that are in us (Americans), for the defence of every ideal that has most guided our growth and that most assures our unity."

A Plea for Alsatians.

A propos of the internment of all German subjects in India, an Alsatian missionary writes to the "Madras Mail" asking whether Alsatians, who are Germans in spite of themselves, are also to be laid by the heels. Their position is exactly analogous with that of Austrian Italians from the Trentino, and it must be admitted to be a hard one. Their feelings towards the Germans probably bear a close resemblance to those of the Belgian people at this moment, and yet, being Germans in a political sense, they are liable to detention as suspects. The Alsatian missionary does not plead for exemption from this Gilbertian difficulty, but he puts forward the reasonable suggestion that, if Alsatians are to be interned as German subjects, they may at least be spared the necessity of sharing their confinement with Germans proper. We agree with "The Statesman" that such a fate would add to the discomforts of a restraint which, all things considered, would be sufficiently hard upon Alsatian *detenus*, and while it would probably be expecting too much to hope that the Government of India will see the humour of the situation, humanity will doubtless incline them to adopt the suggestion that Alsatians should be interned by themselves.

Pitfalls for Motorists.

An example of the pitfalls which await the most careful motorist in Bombay was provided in the Chief Presidency Magistrate's Court yesterday when an elderly chauffeur was fined under the Motor Act Rs. 15 for negligent driving. The accused was described in evidence as "an unusually cautious" driver and there was no dispute as to the fact that he was driving slowly and cautiously at the time. But in going from Queen's Road to Mayo Road round the Bandstand he met a Victoria and one or the other had to give way. The question as to which should have given way was not of great importance, because the two drivers settled it between them. The Victoria driver accelerated his speed the motor driver slowed down, and the two would have crossed one another without mishap and nothing further would have happened. But suddenly from behind the Victoria a cyclist shoots out and endeavours to pass it. Had he been coming along cautiously, even, he might, perhaps, have passed between the two vehicles, but since he emerged from behind the Victoria suddenly and swerved out some distance, that was impossible, and he crashed into the front of the motor car, which, in spite of the driver's endeavour to avoid a collision by turning aside, could not be got out of his way.

"A most Interesting Case."

Now if there is one fixed and immutable rule of the road, it is that one vehicle attempting to overtake another going in the same direction must do so on the right hand side. Here is a case in which an accident is caused, and solely caused, as it appears to us, by a rider of a bicycle deliberately breaking this rule. Whether the cyclist's intention was to pass the Victoria or to travel alongside of it, he clearly had no business to come on its right-hand side. That was the crux of the case. There was no question of a collision between the Victoria and the motor-car because the latter had given way. But how can the most careful motorist provide for the "unforeseen contingency" of another vehicle suddenly appearing where it has no business to be? If drivers were expected to make allowances for unforeseen situations arising from other people breaking the rules of the road, there would probably be more accident cases than the magistrates would be able to cope with. In this case the result is that an admittedly cautious driver with a clean record for several years, who had given way to one vehicle, but could not give way to another he had not seen and which had no business to be where it was, is fined and gets his license endorsed; and a cyclist, who commits a flagrant breach of the rule of the road, and who, the Magistrate admits was guilty of contributory negligence, gets ten rupees compensation! Certainly "a most interesting case," as the Magistrate said.

"The Examiner" and R. P. A.

The "Literary Guide," the organ of the Rationalist Press Association, publishes the following, a propos of the pamphlet recently issued from the office of "The Examiner" as a response to Dr. d'Avoine's pamphlet replying to the "Examiner's" attacks on Haeckel:—

The "Bombay Examiner," a Romanist organ, which specially aims at "fortifying the layman" with antidotes to ignorance and indifference, has for a long time past been greatly exercised about the "shameless frauds and forgeries" by Professor Haeckel, and has lately issued a pamphlet, under the imprimatur of the Archbishop of Bombay, in which the accusations are repeated with a good deal of virulence. It may be remembered that Dr. C. L. D'Avoine, the R.P.A.'s Local Secretary at Bombay, issued a pamphlet in defence of Haeckel, and the present brochure is the orthodox reponse thereto. Mr. McCabe, in various articles in these columns, has gone pretty thoroughly into the subject and does not feel disposed to notice a further attack which brings forward nothing whatever in the way of fresh facts or evidence. The R.P.A. is vigorously rated in the "Examiner" pamphlet for circulating these "shameless frauds and forgeries," and is enjoined to withdraw the offending works from the market. As, however, the Association feels no consciousness of guilt, and believes that Mr. McCabe has satisfactorily replied to the hostile charges, it is still prepared to supply Haeckel's works to all and sundry on the usual terms.

The Blue Book Quarterly.

The Government of Bombay, it will be remembered, took the initiative in issuing the Blue Book Quarterly with the object of interesting a wider public in their policy and administration. The Quarterly has continued hitherto to be a guide and summary of reports and a reprint of Press-Notes and published Resolution. The Government have now rightly felt that its usefulness might be increased by expansion of its materials. In the sixth number of the Quarterly just issued,—and especially in Part II.,—much matter in small type of an allusive, recapitulatory or explanatory nature has, therefore, been introduced. And this, as a Press-Note issued yesterday states, may be divided into three classes, (1) references to previous issues of the journal; (2) recapitulations of Government policy up to the time of the issue of the Quarterly; and (3) notes of general interest. The utility of the references is obvious. The second-class is intended to render the various Press-Notes and Resolutions more interesting and more intelligible and to give the public the very fullest information, regarding the causes as well as the character of their policy. For, as Government state, the ultimate goal of the Quarterly is to afford a continuous history of their policy on all matters which particularly affect the general public. The notes of general interest,—though of a less essential character,—are intended to set forth explanations of various points which may casually crop up in the more important portions of the publication.

The Agriculture Problem of the Deccan.

The lecture on "Economics of a Deccan Village" which Dr. Mann delivered under the auspicies of the Students' Union of the College of Commerce, deserves to be read carefully by all who are really interested in the welfare of the Indian agriculturist. Economics is, of course, at the basis of all organised society, but while most of us are acquainted with the poverty of the Indian agriculturist, very little attempt has been made to present the true state of life he leads by the preparation of the statistics of his income and expenditure on lines adopted by social workers in England like Mr. Rowntree and Mrs. Pember Reeves. Dr. Mann has moved among the Deccan agriculturists as few Indians and no Englishman have probably moved and his analysis of their present situation carries a weight of its own. He rightly emphasized that the village is the social and economic unit of India. But his explanation, that the village system developed mainly on account of the isolated nature of Indian villages, and owing to the want of peace and security, obviously expresses only a half-truth and loses sight of the important element of social homogeneity which has from earliest times pervaded the atmosphere of Indian life. Another point which he emphasized and which needs to be carefully considered is the peculiar feature of the Indian land tenure entailing extraordinary sub-divisions of land. This he illustrated from the fact that in a village near Poona only 5 per cent of the agriculturists hold more than 25 acres.

The Need for Co-operative Societies.

This state of things is obviously uneconomic, especially as, according to Mr. Keatinge, 40 acres of land are necessary to afford ordinary subsistence for an ordinary family. It is no wonder then that the lot of the Deccan agriculturist is not an enviable one. And his difficulties are aggravated by the uncertainty and deficiency of rainfall and when, as happens in many cases, the returns from land are very poor, economic necessity drives him to seek employment as a hired labourer elsewhere. And finally in the majority of cases, he becomes a victim to the tyranny of the "Sowcar." And thus the process continues turning the small uneconomic holders into mere tenants or day labourers. Some means, therefore, has to be found to prevent the economic degradation of this race of hardy and independent peasants. Dr. Mann suggested the introduction of a system of intensive cultivation. But a system of intensive cultivation requires the adoption of modern methods and implements of agriculture. This, the average agriculturist in his present condition of economic insecurity and dependence is obviously not in a position to do. But in the co-operative movement an efficient means has been found and it only remains to bring its advantages within the reach of the majority of agriculturists. The organization of co-operative societies has remedied the capital for financing agriculture. And Dr. Mann very rightly concluded his lecture by urging the necessity of developing such institutions.

A Useful Agricultural Bulletin.

Some days ago we referred to a concise manual issued by the Irrigation Department of the Gwalior State for the guidance of revenue officers in the matter of selecting sites for tanks and administration of small irrigation works. We have now received another useful bulletin on the agricultural and irrigational aspects of soils. This bulletin is prepared by Mr. S. K. Gurtu, Member, Board of Revenue for Irrigation, Gwalior, and is based on notes collected by him during his study of the nature of soils obtainable in Gwalior. The object of publishing the manual is to remove the great ignorance prevalent in the rank and file of the Irrigation Department about the nature of different soils, their composition, texture and the sorts of work suited for them. It is not an uncommon sight, we are told, to find works constructed at unsuitable places, which are of no practical utility. On the other hand the manual cannot but be of great use to the agriculturist,—for whose benefit it, however, needs to be translated in to the vernaculars. For a knowledge of the composition, texture and productiveness of different soils is of great practical importance to the agriculturists, as on this knowledge, however imperfect, is based his decision as to the sort of crop suited for any particular soil, and the way he has to prepare and measure lands and modify natural conditions by artificial means. After emphasizing the necessity of a soil survey, Mr. Gurtu deals with the formation of soils,—the conditions of their fertility and sterility. He then proceeds to consider the practical importance of a knowledge of soils to the civil engineers and concludes with an interesting indication of the characteristics and distribution of soils in the Gwalior State. The manual will be, as it is intended to be, of great help to the revenue and irrigation officers of the State, which has rightly decided to issue from to time bulletins for their guidance. But we cannot help thinking that bulletins alone cannot be of much use unless some measures are taken for securing the proper initial training of such officers.

THE WAR.

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

FIGHT FOR WARSAW.

DESPERATE FIGHTING ON THE NAREW.

BLACK SEA PORTS BOMBARDED

FRENCH GAINS IN VOSGES.

TURKS AT WITS' END FOR AMMUNITION.

MORE ITALIAN SUCCESSES.

Latest telegrams show that a battle is raging fiercely round Warsaw and Russians successes have so far marked the operations all along the line.

In their attempt to cross the Narew at various points, the Germans were badly beaten.

In the Baltic provinces and on the Niemen front, the Russians are getting the better of the enemy.

The Germans tried three times to storm the height southward of Cholin, but were driven back with heavy losses, 1,500 prisoners and three villages being taken.

Russian destroyers in the Black Sea bombarded the ports of Samsunich and Rizeh and sank 150 sailing ships.

German submarines sank a Swedish steamer, two Norwegian barques, two Danish schooners, one trawler and one British steamer the Mangara.

A Danish arrival at Copenhagen, reports that there is great scarcity of fuel and ammunition in Constantinople and the Turks are at their wits' end.

A Rome communiqué states the Italians are making marked progress, and their atillery in Carnia destroyed another cupola of Fort Hensel. The enemy advanced in strength on the Carso plateau, but failed to recapture the positions and lost heavily.

On the Western front there is little doing, apart from local cannonading and isolated artillery actions. The French in the Vosges occupied another group of houses at Launois, and the German attempt to recapture the positions at Barenkopf was repulsed.

WELL-KNOWN NOVELIST'S APPLICATION

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, July 29.

The "Pioneer's" correspondent cables:—Mr. Henry James, novelist, has been granted naturalisation papers. The reasons given in the petition include his desire to throw his personal allegiance into the scale of the British nation's present and future fortune.

ENEMY DRIVEN BACK ROUND WARSAW.

RUSSIAN DESTROYERS BOMBARD BLACK SEA PORTS.

DESPERATE ACTIONS ON THE NAREW.

FIGHTING NORTH OF WARSAW FLUCTUATING.

ENEMY'S ATTACKS REPULSED.

(Reuter's Telegrams.)

PETROGRAD, July 30.

The communiqué says:—Desperate actions continue on the Narew front where the line is generally unchanged. The enemy lost severely in an attempt of his artillery to establish itself on the left bank of the Narew south of the mouth of the Sekkva.

Fighting in the direction of Serotzk and Pultusk north of Warsaw is fluctuating. The enemy between the rivers Vieprz and Bug lost enormously in the course of ceaseless furious attacks north of Grubccesoff on July 27 which were repulsed.

Six Austrian regiments crossed the Bug near Kamionka and captured part of the trenches but a counter-attack on the 28th drove them in disorder across the river with a loss of fifteen-hundred prisoners.

RUSSIANS MAINTAINING ALL POSITIONS.

GERMAN AND AUSTRIAN PRISONERS TAKEN.

(Reuter's Telegrams.)

PETROGRAD, July 29.

Russian successes all along the line are recorded in to-day's communiqué, together with the striking evidence that Warsaw is being very stoutly defended. The Russians are getting the better of the fighting in the Baltic provinces, also on the Niemen front, inflicting heavy losses on the enemy.

The Germans continue to endeavour to cross the Narew at various points but have been badly defeated by brilliant counter-attacks.

SIX ATTACKS REPULSED.

The battle raged fiercely in the regions of Roshan and Pultusk, the Russians maintaining all their positions on the left of the Narew. Then the Germans assumed the offensive against the fortified bridgehead at Sierok; north-west of Novogeogievsk. Six successive attacks were repulsed.

The situation is unchanged before Warsaw, Ivangorod and south of Lublin, but General Mackensen is attacking violently southward of Cholm. He tried three times to storm the heights where the Russians were defending, then the Russians took the offensive and drove the Gerans back and captured three villages with 1,500 prisoners.

Further East, the Russians also captured many Austrians.

RUSSIA TAKING NO CHANCES

ENEMY STALLED OFF FOR A YEAR IN POLAND.

LONDON, July 29.

Reuter's correspondent in Petrograd telegraphs a statement regarding the probable course of events. He says that Russia is taking no chances and, together with the Allies, realises that the war is a long-distance race and sees the vanity of spurts till second wind has been obtained. Russia's second wind will be the blast of shells. She has stalled off her opponent for a year in Poland.

GERMANS MAKE NO PROGRESS.

BATTLE STILL SWAYS.

AMSTERDAM, July 29.

The battle for Warsaw still sways. The Germans have not only made no progress in the vital sectors but a Berlin communiqué admits repeated Russian attacks.

It says that the situation is unchanged northward of the Niemen, but claims that the Germans have occupied a portion of the Russian position north-east of Suwalki.

The communiqué declares with reference to the entire south-eastern theatre that the situation is unchanged.

PARLIAMENT ADJOURNS.

LONDON, July 29.

The Parliament has adjourned.

BLACK SEA PORTS BOMBARDED.

RUSSIAN DESTROYERS' RAID.

150 SAILING SHIPS SUNK.

(Reuter's Telegrams).

LONDON, July 28.

On Sunday night Russian destroyers in the Black Sea bombarded the ports of Samsunieh and Rizeh and sank 150 sailing ships near the Anatolian Coast.

PIRATES AT WORK.

RAID IN THE NORTH SEA.

LONDON, July 29.

German submarines yesterday sank one Swedish steamer, two Norwegian barques, two Danish schooners, one trawler and one British steamer, the Mangara.

The Mangara is a steamer of 1821 tons, belonging to Messrs. S. S. Mangara Co., Ltd., of Glasgow. She was built in 1889.

OPERATIONS IN CAMEROONS.

NATIVES ALL IN FAVOUR OF ALLIES.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, July 29.

The "Pioneer's" correspondent cables:—Overseá operations are progressing well especially in the Cameroons where the natives are all in favour of the Allies.

Sweeping operations are rounding up all the small ports and the campaign promises to be a splendid counter-part to the South African operations.

Progress in East Africa is steady. The Germans are surprised we get such support from the natives.

VICEROY'S WAR NEWS.

SITUATION NEAR WARSAW UNCHANGED.

(News Bureau.)

SIMLA, July 30.

The following telegram has been received by the Viceroy from the Secretary of State dated 29th July:—

The Russians are still holding the Austro-German offensive. A Russian communique of 28th July says in the Baltic Provinces outpost affairs west and south of Mitau ended in a Russian advantage and the enemy advancing from Poneviez was stopped.

Regarding the Narew front the Russians report near Novgorod the enemy continued endeavours to cross the river and near the mouth of the Szkwa captured Russian trenches on the left bank of the Narew, but were driven back across the river by a counter-attack.

From opposite Rozan to the river Pruth there was stubborn fighting with no change on the lines of front.

On the right bank of the Narew, north of the confluence of the Bug, the enemy assumed the offensive, but the Russians repelled six attacks.

The Germans claim the capture of Goworowo seven miles east of Rozan.

The situation near Warsaw and along the left bank of the Vistula is unchanged though the Germans mention the storming of a village two miles from west of Blonie and 18 miles west of Warsaw.

Very stubborn fighting took place between Vieprs and the Bug and the Russians after repelling three determined attacks on heights north of Majden Ostrowsky, about 10 miles south of Cholm assumed the offensive and captured that and other villages.

The Russians also repulsed three furious attempts to break the front north of the village Steppswiza 25 miles southeast of Cholm.

The German report merely says situation generally unchanged.

WESTERN FRONT.

The French report north of Souchez, the Germans after a heavy bombardment launching several attacks, but after a very lively struggle were thrown back from the trenches where they had gained a footing except at one point where they retained 20 yards of a sap-head in advance of the French front.

MENTIONED IN DESPATCHES.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, July 29.

Members of the Calcutta Light Horse have naturally been delighted to see the name of their old Adjutant, Captain J. Gourlie of Central India Horse, mentioned in the dispatches. Captain Gourlie is attached to the 16th Lancers.

MADRAS, July 29.

Among the officers mentioned in the Dispatch of Sir John French for gallant and distinguished service in the field is Major C. G. E. Hughes of the 2nd Cheshire Regiment. Major Hughes was some time Adjutant of the Madras Volunteer Guards where he was a very popular officer.

SLOWLY ADVANCING.

FUTILE ATTAGK ON CARSO PLATEAU.

ALPINE REGIMENT PRACTICALLY ANNIHILATED,

(Reuter's Telegram.)

ROME, July 30.

A communiqué says:—Our offensive at Cordevole has made marked progress.

The enemy advanced in the Podola Valley but were repulsed. Our artillery in Carnia destroyed another cupola of Fort Hensel.

The enemy on the Carso plateau advanced in strength but failed to recapture the positions and lost heavily.

Fresh troops including the Alpine regiment, which was practically destroyed, participated in the attack.

Our advance continues slowly.

Altogether 1,485 prisoners were taken on July 27th and 28th.

FRENCH GAINS IN THE VOSGES.

HEAVY GERMAN CASUALTIES.

PARIS, July 29.

The fighting has consisted of local cannonades and grenades fighting.

The communiqué also records the discovery of hundreds of German bodies on the ground recently won in the Vosges, several machine guns, two hundred rifles and much ammunition and equipment.

Four hundred German bodies were also found at Barenkoff.

FRENCH OCCUPATION OF A VILLAGE.

GERMANS REPULSED AT BARENKOPF.

PARIS, July 30

A communiqué says:—Apart from the artillery actions the day has been quiet from the sea to the Vosges.

The French in the Vosges occupied another group of houses at Launois in the Vosges and the German attempt to recapture the positions at Barenkopf was repulsed.

The German battery which accompanied the attack was destroyed.

FIGHTING IN FLANDERS.

SIR JOHN FRENCH'S REPORT.

(Reuter's Telegrams).

LONDON, July 29.

Field-Marshal French reports active mining operations on both sides with intermittent artillery engagements, but no infantry attacks.

A British aeroplane brought a German aeroplane to the ground at Zillebeke.

THE SINGAPORE MUTINY.

QUESTION OF COMPENSATION TO SUFFERERS.

LONDON, July 28.

Replying to a question regarding the general policy of the Government in the matter of compensation to sufferers from the recent mutiny in the Straits Settlements, Mr. Bonar Law said that he was not yet in a position to make a statement, but he was in communication with the Governor.

WAR ANNIVERSARY.

PATRIOTIC DEMONSTRATION IN LONDON

LONDON, July 30.

Lord Crewe will preside at the patriotic demonstration to be held in the London Opera House on August 4th the anniversary of the declaration of war.

Mr. Balfour and Sir Robert Borden will be the principal speakers.

IRON ORE IN MYSORE STATE.

(News Bureau.)

BANGALORE July 30.

Sometime ago, Mr. C. P. Perin, the American steel expert and adviser to Tata and Sons, visited Mysore and examined certain mineral deposits in the State. His report is now under consideration.

It is anticipated that the smelting of iron and steel with the aid of the local charcoal resources on a limited scale will be the first outcome of the investigation.

SITUATION IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

SHORTAGE OF FUEL AND AMMUNITION.

A BIG FIGHT BETWEEN GERMANS AND TURKS.

(Reuter's Telegrams).

COPENHAGEN, July 29.

A Dane has arrived here from Constantinople, where he has been working for a Danish salvage company. He affirms that the Turks are at their wit's end for fuel and ammunition. Old warships are being stripped for metals and a house to house search has been instituted.

He says there was a big fight between Germans and Turks at the Constantinople infantry barracks a fortnight ago, in which ten Germans were killed and fourteen wounded.

The populace is dangerously hostile to Germans.

The authorities have been collecting arms, and cartloads of revolvers and daggers have been received.

ALL QUIET AT ADEN.

NO RETURN OF THE ENEMY.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, July 29.

Everything has been quiet at Aden since the repulse of the Turks on the 21st instant. The enemy has made no attempt to return and the state of the weather, this being the hottest time of the year, is unfavourable for military operations.

FIGHT AT NASIRIYAH.

ENEMY CASUALTIES AND MUNITION CAPTURED.

(News Bureau.)

SIMLA, July 29.

It now transpires that in the action at Nasiriyah on the 24th instant, the enemy's total casulties amounted approximately to two thousand five hundred, including forty-one officers and six hundred and ninety men taken prisoners.

We also captured one forty pounder gun, twelve field guns, two mountain guns, three maxim guns, one hotchkiss, and two or three other machine guns, besides a large quantity of small arms, ammunition and miscellaneous collection of ordnance stores including explosives and bombs.

AMENDMENTS TO DEFENCE OF REALMS ACT RULES.

(News Bureau.)

SIMLA, July 30.

The following amendments have been made in the Defence of the Realms Act Rules.

After rule 3, the following rule shall be inserted, namely; 3-a:—An order made under rule 3 shall be served on the person in respect of whom it is made in the manner provided in the Code of the Criminal Procedure, 1898, for the service of a summons and upon such service, such person shall be deemed to have had due notice thereof.

After rule 4 the following rule shall be inserted, namely, 4 (a)-(1):—Every person in respect of whom an Order has been made under rule 3 shall if so directed by any officer authorised in this behalf by a general or special order of the Local Government (a) permit himself to be photographed, (b) allow his finger impressions to be taken, (c) furnish such officer with specimens of his handwriting and signature, (d) attend at such times and places as such officer may direct for all or any of the foregoing purposes. (2) If any person fails to comply with or attempts to evade any direction given in accordance with the provisions of this rule he shall be punishable with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months or with fine which may extend to Rs. 1,000 or with both.

KARACHI FREIGHT REPORT.

(Associated Press.)

KARACHI, July 30.

The Karachi freight market report says that there has been good rainfall again throughout India during the past week except in the Punjab where the conditions are likely to be serious, unless rain is received within the next week or so.

The charter rate keeps steady at about 44 shillings with something less for light cargo guaranteed, and on such terms business has been fixed.

COMMUNICATING WITH THE ENEMY.

ALLEGED GERMAN AGENTS ARRESTED.

FOUR MAKE FULL CONFESSIONS.

(Reuter's Telegrams).

LONDON, July 29.

The Press Bureau announces recent arrests of the following ten alleged German agents:—

Two Dutch subjects; a German with a forged American passport; a woman of German origin who is married to a naturalised British subject of Prussian birth, from whom she is separated; a Brazilian and a native of Uruguay, both of German origin; a Peruvian suspected to be of German origin; a Swede; a German who claims to be a naturalised American; and lastly a British subject.

Four have made full confessions. All are charged with attempting to communicate to the enemy information regarding the Fleet and the Army. None have been in this country longer than three weeks. Their activities have been cut short owing to the vigilance of the authorities.

PASSPORTS FOR GERMAN SPIES.

AMERICAN REPRESENTATIONS TO GERMANY.

WASHINGTON, July 30.

The United States are making representations to Germany regarding the supply of American passports by German officials to the spies arrested in England.

ENEMY ALIEN'S IN MYSORE.

(News Bureau.)

BANGALORE, July 30.

With reference to the recent criticism in the press and protests in the Legislative Council regarding enemy aliens in Mysore, it is stated that there are only two in the whole State service, both stationed in Bangalore, one of them of seven years standing and the other of twelve years. Both are entertained with the permission of the Government of India and though not interned their movements are under strict control.

CEYLON RIOTS.

STATEMENT BY COLONIAL SECRETARY.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, July 28.

Replying at question time in the House of Commons to Mr. MacCallum Scot, concerning the riots in Ceylon, Mr. Bonar Law said that they were chiefly due to racial and religious animosities. Sentences of death had been passed in certain cases, but he was not aware whether the persons had been executed.

It is considered right that when all villages in a certain district are concerned in rioting, every village should contribute to the compensation except when it proves non-participation.

The latest information shows that the situation is satisfactory. The trials are all under martial law, but it is considered better that ordinary criminals should be dealt with by ordinary methods. Others come under ordinary military government.

Official and personal.

His Excellency the Viceroy accompanied by the Hon. Mr. C. H. A. Hill, the Hon. Surgeon-General Sir Pardey Lukis, Lieut.-Col. F. A. Maxwell, Mr. H. A. F. Metcalfe, Captain W. A. Brown, A.D.C., Captain Viscount Erington, Captain the Hon. A. Hardinge, left Simla yesterday afternoon for Delhi and Dehra Dun.

Their Excellencies the Governor and Lady Willingdon with Mr. Crerar I.C.S., Private Secretary, Major Greig, Military Secretary, and Captain Greenway, A.D.C., returned by the special train from Hyderabad on Thursday night. Their Excellencies broke journey at Pandhurpur to open the new section of the Barsi Railway and the new "Willingdon Bridge" near Pandherpur.

It is now generally expected that Lord and Lady Willingdon will visit Sind about the last week in December.

The Governor of Madras arrived on Thursday in Cuddapah from Nandyal. He was the recipient of a number of loyal addresses from local bodies and was garlanded by the Mohammedan representative of the Anjuman. During his stay in Cuddapah he will be the guest of the Collector.

His Highness the Maharaja of Patiala and Major Mistri lunched at Viceregal Lodge to-day.

Sir James Du Boulay is staying at Simla.

The Hon. Sir William Clark, Member of Commerce and Industry Department accompanied by Mr. Low, Secretary arrived in Calcutta yesterday morning. During their stay they will have the usual conferences with the Chamber of Commerce and other associations representing trade and commerce.

Mr. A. R. Anderson, C.I.E., Member of the Railway Board, and late Agent of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway, who is on an official tour, arrived in Madras on Wednesday and proceeded to Cuddacamund on Friday to attend an important conference.

Mr. H. R. C. Hailey, Director of Agriculture, has been appointed President of the Board of Industries, United Provinces, in place of Mr. W. C. Wood resigned.

SHELLS FROM THE SANDS OF BOMBAY.

BY SANDY SEVENTY.

GOLD AND SILVER.

It remains now to refer as briefly as possible to the condition of commerce, coinage and currency, and next, to education. The solid and useful work achieved by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce in the memorable fifties has already been described in detail. Touching currency and coinage, it may be observed that both were in a transition state at the time. The history of coinage is, indeed, a chequered one, commencing from the date of the acquisition of Bombay. Trade was next to nothing save that by the native craft navigating the western and eastern coasts. Bombay in the seventeenth century was still a glorified fishing village, as can be seen even to-day from half a dozen Koliwadas and more in the town from Colaba to Mahim. The localities where the fishermen pursued their humble avocation are still there and still bear the old names. There is the Colaba Koliwada, the Fort one, in a by-lane running west of Borah Bazar Street, next to the Mapla chawl shops. Then there is the Mandvi Koliwada, now greatly improved and cleared of its congestion by the Improvement Trust. Then we have the Mazagon, Worli, and Mahim Koliwadas. Even agricultural industry was of a very negligable character. In the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries a variety of coins were current. There were the silver rupees of the Great Moghul and those of his big Viceroys at Ahmedabad and Hyderabad with their respective standard of finess and alloy into the minuteness of which it is unnecessary to enter. There were subdivisions of the rupee in smaller silver and copper coins. There were also the pagoda and Xeraphen, coins belonging to the Portuguese dominions that had passed away. There were the Maria Theresa and Spanish dollars imported in return of goods sold in Europe. There were also the rupees of the Maharathas and so on. Bombay was the repository of a coinage museum in the last half of the seventeenth and the whole of the eighteenth century. Silver itself was a rare commodity and necessarily silver coins were at a great premium. As far back as the years 1729 and 1732 orders were issued by the Board of Trade that copper coins, the money of the masses should not be sold, under pain of heavy penalty, at more than 1 per cent discount. But the silver coins most current and popular were what were then known as Surat and Broach. These were exchangable at 80 piece for a Rupee and not 64 as at present. The Surat rupees were those either of the Great Moghul, or of the factory of the East India Company in that city. Broach rupees were smaller in size and had Persian inscription on both sides. These Broach rupees were not uncommon in the city say up to 1864. The heavy influx of bullion during the period of the American Civil War was coined into British rupees with Queen Victoria's crown and effigy. These were first current in 1862 and as their volume was actually poured out by the Mint, the old Broach rupees went out of circulation.

THE DRAIN OF SILVER TO THE EAST.

It is recorded in the annals of the East India Company that throughout the whole of the eighteenth and for the first half of the nineteenth century silver was a rare commodity in India. In the eighteenth Century the Company had often to import silver from the United Kingdom, and many, indeed, were the objurgations of the mercantile classes as to the "drain of silver to the East." Indeed, there were memorials to the Parliament on the subject and there were even phamphlets published to prove how the drain was prejudicial to British trade! What a mighty change. From the latter half of the nineteenth century silver became a drug in the market, and there was the opposite cry of India being "the sink of silver!" The silver which for over a century used to be sold at 65 or 60 pence per ounce steadily diminished in price till by 1890 it was only 30 which alarmed the Imperial Government and led to the closure of mints to the private coinage of silver in 1893. Times were changed but we need not go into the history of the change which is so large on the walls of business men.

But just reflect on the irony of the metallic situation. While silver was everywhere in demand and greatly endeared, gold in 1,765 was cheap, cheaper than 15½ to 1. The East India Company, in order to allay the grumblers in the United Kingdom against the exports of silver to India, ordered their factory agents at Surat to coin gold into gold rupees! A Gold currency was established and the present ardent advocates of that currency may take heart of grace and never fail, in the next currency controversy which is certain to arise after the conclusion of the war, to adduce this historical fact in support of the establishment of a full gold currency. Sir James Begbie might usefully employ his leisure hour of retirement in London to ransack the magnificent library at the India Office and make an excellent collection which could be hurled at the right psychological hour at Sir Lionel Abrahams, who is his opponent.

THE GOLD RUPEE OF 1765.

This gold Rupee of 1765 was ordered to contain 38 *vals* of pure Venetian gold and there were also coined half sovereigns and quarter sovereigns bearing a proportionate quality of the yellow metal. But as the Fates would have it, within six years, that is in 1771, gold was exhausted by reasons of the moneys made from it having almost all been exported in the purchase of materials required by the Company's servants in Bombay for the new fortifications, the same which a hundred years later had to be levelled to the ground to provide accommodation for a growing population. So famished was the Treasury for remittance that paper currency by way of bills of exchange were suggested. But the purse-proud magnates in Leadenhall Street could not be persuaded to agree to that wise remedy. Again another irony of Indian currency. In these days your Secretary of State, the lawful successor of the Chairman of the Honorable the Court of Directors' forges paper money by the millions in order to pay off his numerous liabilities including purchases of military stores and ordinance. But yet another gold distress episode of the latter period of the eighteenth century must be related. The gold crisis, so to say, had continued. The King's soldiers bitterly complained of being paid out in small gold coins. They wanted rupees and in 1778 the gold currency came to a full stop! Is it possible that another full stop may be reached after the present unhappy war is over, seeing how Ossa after Ossa is being heaped up by the belligerents by way of emergency paper money. Evidently between 1770 and 1780 the Company's factors here were put into the direst straits by reason of the condition of gold and silver. An export duty of 3 per cent was put on silver going away to Western ports and later on the same duty was levied for silver exports to Singapore and China! Yet a third currency consideration for our gold bugs of this day!

THE CHANGES OF TIME.

We have had for some years past an import duty of 5 per cent and more on the import of all private silver! Yet a hundred and twenty-five years ago we tried to stop all silver going out of the country by a levy of 3 per cent duty. But time changes and with it all currency nostrums which are pronounced by the shibboleth makers change to. And the so-called permanency is a mere misnomer. Nothing human is permanent, aye, neither gold or silver or paper currency. Each in its order and time vanishes to make place for new. So we sing the past of silver and gold and link it with the present There is nothing new under the Sun. Humanity only rings new changes on the old harp; and then it goes on singing from one generation to another. We all sing to one clear harp in divers tones and rise on the stepping stones of our dead selves to higher things, which, though new in garb, are yet as old as the hills. All is vanity of vanities.

ABNORMAL RISE OF THE IRRAWADDY.

MANY VILLAGES UNDER WATER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, July 30.

The recent abnormal rise of the Irrawaddy at Nyitkyina has caused floods in that district. From Myitkyina to Sinbo large portions of the bank have been damaged, most of the riverine villages are under water for nearly one week and several houses collapsed. Fortunately no lives are reported to have been lost. Many villagers who were cut off from their houses and missing were found perched on large trees and were saved. At Taungyi the river rose so high that the barracks of the military outpost were under water and it was considered essential to remove the men and kit to the neighbouring rest houses. Hnokkyo island was altogether under water and several cattle were lost by drowning.

DOCTORS AND THEIR FEES.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I have read M.D's letter with great indignation. I am sure he is not an Englishman nor an Indian but a Hun. He talks of his profession being noble and humane and still in the same breath he claims his fee even if the patient is dead as long as he went round his visit." But he ignores the fact that the doctor promised to call in the morning to see his patient whose case was critical and goes in the evening and finds the patient dead and still he claim his fees. Any doctor who behaves like this deserves to be exposed and made an example to others. Be it said to the credit of the profession that there are honourable exceptions, both English and Indian who when called and finding the patient dead, quietly walk away without drawing or demanding any fee. All honour to them. I am of opinion that a doctor who promises to call in the morning and fails to do so and calls in the evening to find the patient dead and demands his fees is not only not entitled to any fee but is liable to be prosecuted for negligence resulting in the death of a patient.

If a fund is raised to prosecute such a practitioner I am willing to subscribe my mite,—Yours, etc.,

H. R. U.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In answer to Mr. P's inquiry in your to-day's issue, I request you to grant me a little space in your columns.

Hereby I will invite the attention of the public to the fact that there is absolutely no necessity to pay the doctor, who was after the fair in attending the patient, who breathed his last before the medical man arrived. Indeed, as a rule, it was worthy of the doctor if he had arrived at the appointed hour and asked for his fees but I am at a loss to understand how that doctor in such a case can even claim his fees, when he failed to do any service to the deceased, through his own engagement at the promised hour.

Mr. P. seems to have once been a prey to such an incident and it will be a favour, if he let us know, how he himself decided the matter—Yours, etc.,

RUSSIE.

It is proposed to hold a public meeting at Bankipore on the 4th of August, to celebrate the anniversary of the declaration of war by Great Britain and her Allies.

POONA DAY BY DAY.

COMING CRICKET MATCHES.

OTHER SEASONAL TOPICS.

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA, July 30.

LORD AND LADY WILLINGDON.

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon and staff returned to Poona by special train from Hyderabad last night.

The Hon'ble Sir Richard Lamb will be entertained by the members of the I.C.S. at Dinner at the Gymkhana Club on Saturday night.

FAREWELL PARTY TO SIR RICHARD LAMB

The Hon'ble Sir Richard Lamb was entertained at a farewell party this evening at Khandwarie Mansions by Mr. Shridarao Vital Natu, to whose invitation a large number of Europeans and Indians of distinction responded.

Among those present were Mr. Sheppard, the Hon'ble Sir P. Pattani, the Hon'ble Mr. Carmichael, the Hon'ble Mr. Hatch, Col. and Mrs. Perkins, Col. Wogan-Browne, Captain Willett, Mr. L. Robertson, I.C.S., Dr. and Mrs. Rutter Williamson, Mr. Rieu, I.C.S., Sir Vithaldass D. Thackersey, the Hon'ble Mr. Kamat, the Hon'ble Mr. Paranjpe, H. H. the Babe Khan Bahadur S. C. Davur Saheb of Bhor, Col. Khambatta, Mr. K. A. Ghaswalla, Mr. Gadgil, Dr. Sir R. Bhandarkar, Sirdar Nowrojee Pudumjee, Sirdar Kaikobad Dustur and others.

Indian music was the chief feature of the entertainment and refreshments having been served, the party broke up with cheers for Sir Richard Lamb, who was profusely garlanded before he left.

CRICKET.

It was very fortunate that the weather kept clear to allow the Gymkhana to play the Mahomedan C. C. last Friday and Saturday. But the fixture previous to that, with the Islam Gymkhana had to be abandoned on account of the wet. The match with the Telugu C. C. fixed for monday last, and with the Deccan Gymkhana arranged for Thursday and Friday, the 29th and 30th instant, had likewise to be abandoned. The truth is the Gymkhana find it very difficult to get up a representative team. The weather did not interfere with the match against the Islams and the Telegus, but the paucity of players on the Gymkhana side actually did. Only four names happened to be down on each of these two occasiins. "Oh! the pity of it, the pity of it."

CRICKET AT GANESHKHIND.

There would appear to be more cricketing activity at Ganeshkhind than there is on the Poona Gymkhana ground. Government House have arranged to play Fergusson College towards the end of next month. His Excellency will be among the eleven. They are practising hard at Ganeshkhind for this and other prospective matches, and it is pretty certain that Government House will come out top-dog in all their cricket engagements, particularly if Capt. Goldie strikes similar form to what he did the other day.

THE SEASON.

The weather is decidedly charming, but, socially, Poona is, veritably, an abode of expiation for the sins of our forefathers. Calling is a thing of the past. Even if one attempts it, the next call is to the front, not to any of those exhilarating afternoon 'teas" which contributed so largely to the completion of a cial joys in the station, once upon a time. There are to be no "weeks" this year. District officials who usually come in for the season are still absent, and it would seem as if the Civil Service, as far as the Bombay Presidency is concerned, has merely a Commissioner and a Collector, a Sessions Judge and an additional Sessions Judge left. We need not turn to days of yore for a parallel to the existing decay in our social aspirations, for we are living under far different conditions to-day. Our thanks are due to Lord and Lady Willingdon for their excellent week-end dinners, and now to the Club for the ladies' luncheons which are to come off on every Race-day, either at the Club or at the Race-course. August holds out great hopes, and September still greater hopes for the giddy and gay. But the brightest spark loses its gloss in the reflection that Great Britain is engaged in a terrible conflict, and if Poona is only a pimple on the Earth's surface, it has to share the burdens of the greatest Empire in the world.

FOONA VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

POONA, July 30.

Orders by Captain N. G. Rawlinson, Commanding Poona Volunteer Rifles

A Signalling Class will be held at Headquarters every Friday at 5-30 p.m.

"A" Company will parade at Headquarters every Monday and Friday at 7-15 a.m. and Wednesday at 5-30 p.m.

"B" Company will parade at Headquarters every Wednesday at 6-30 p.m. Dress Uniform.

Recruits will parade at Headquarters every evening except Thursday and Saturday at 5-15 p.m.

Reservists will parade at Headquarters every Wednesday at 5-30 p.m.

A Bugling Class will be held at Headquarters every evening except Thursday and Saturday at 5-30 p.m.

Volunteer R. S. Broomfield is transferred from "A" Company to Satara Detachment.

The Commanding Officer is pleased to make the following promotion:—

Volunteer R. S. Broomfield Satara Detachment to be Corporal.

(Sd.) Chas. J. J. FOX Lieut.,
Ag. Adjutant, Poona Vol. Rifles.

BRIGADE ORDERS.

POONA, July 30.

(By Brig.-General H. T. Brooking, C.B., Commanding Poona Brigade.)

The Treasury Officer Poona is authorised to advance to the Deputy Assistant Director, Medical Services (Mobilization) 6th, (Poona) Divisional Area, the sum of Rs. 464 on account of advance of pay to six bearers of No 6 Company, Army Bearer Corps and six temporary followers proceeding on Field Service as reinforcements for Indian Expeditionary Force "E"

The advance to be adjusted in the usual manner and debited to Indian Expeditionary Force "E."

The Treasury Officer, Poona is authorised to advance to the Assistant Director of Ordance Stores, 5th & 6th Divisions, the sum of Rs. 120 on account of travelling allowances to S. P. T. Sub-Conductor W. M. Moroney proceeding to Kasauli to accompany his sick wife.

2 The advance will be adjusted in the usual manner by the C.M.S.A., Calcutta and is chargeable to Grant X

In accordance with A.R.I. Volume II, para 419 the quarterly inspection of Barrack Buildings and Furnitures in Poona and Ahmednagar will be carried out as under:—

POONA.

WANOWRIE.—2nd August 1915.
Station Hospital at 8-30 a.m.

3rd August 1915.

No. II Section Hospital and Mounted Infantry Lines, commencing at No. II Section Hospital at 8-30 a.m.

4th August 1915.

Military Prison and Detention Barracks, at 8-30 a.m.

5th August 1915.

Supply and Transport Buildings commencing at the Supply and Transport Office at 8-30 a.m.

GHORPURI.—9th August 1915.

Combined Hospital for Indian Troops commencing at 8-30 a.m.

10th August 1915.

Indian Cavalry Lines and Hospital, commencing at the Hospital at 8-30.

2. The Garrison Engineer, Poona, will detail subordinates to accompany the officers conducting the inspection in Poona.

3. Attention is invited to Poona Brigade Standing Order No. 147.

AHMEDNAGAR.

Monday, 9th August at 8 a.m.

Old R.F.A. Barracks and Army Remount Buildings, commencing at the former.

Tuesday, 10th August at 8 a.m.

Fort Buildings, S. & T. Buildings Staff and Miscellaneous Buildings; commencing at the former.

The undermentioned are granted leave as under:—

Major F. Giddings, I.M.S. 2/4th Wilts Regiment, 19 days.

Major F. D. S. Fayrer, I.M.S. 2/4th Wilts Regiment, 10 days.

Captain J. E. C. Graham, 2/4th Border Regiment, 5 days.

2nd Lt. W. R. Pole Carew, 2/4th Wilts Regiment, 8 days.

Nursing Sister S. M. Dundas, Q.A.M.N.S.I. 20 days.

DIVISIONAL AREA ORDERS.

It has been brought to notice that several Rifles Short .22 inch R.F., have, on return to Arsenal byunits, been found to have bulged barrels.

2. It is thought that the damage is due to a cartridge being loaded and fired while a bullet of a cartridge already extracted, remained jammed in the bore.

3. Officers Commanding Units should therefore see that the Rifle is cleaned out after every 20 rounds fired vide Musketry Regulations, Part I, 1909 (Reprint 1914)

ADMINISTRATION ORDERS.

Lieut.-Colonel T. Stodart, I.M.S., handed over the office of the Assistant Director of Medical Services, 6th (Poona) Divisional Area to Lieut.-Colonel G. G. Giffard, I.M.S., on the afternoon of the 26th July 1915.

Lieut.-Colonel G. G. Giffard, I.M.S., took over the duties of Assistant Director of Medical Services, 6th (Poona) Divisional Area on the afternoon of the 26th July 1915.

It has come to notice that telegrams sent in connection with the Indian Expeditionary Forces serving overseas and those sent in connection with the internal defences of the country are all marked "War 1914". The incidence of expenditure in the two cases, is not however the same and difficulty is experienced by the audit office in the allocation of the expenditure.

Expenditure incurred on telegrams issued in connection with the forces or direct supplies of stores to the Imperial Government is alone recoverable from the War Office. Only such telegrams should be marked "War 1914" in the contingent bills submitted by officers.

Special attention should be paid to this matter as the allocation of recoverable expenditure depends on the correction of the enfacement on the bill.

2. This does not apply to telegrams sent on the special "O.H.M.S." telegraphs forms by officers authorised to do so.

All stores sanctioned by List of changes in Material, India Army Orders, or Army Department letters, will, for a period of six months from the date of this order, be issued to units dependent on the Kirkee Arsenal without the submission of formal indents Officers concerned should not, therefore submit indents for stores so sanctioned, until further orders.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave as under, the specified period to count from the date of their availing themselves of it and in the case of leave out of India on Medical Certificate from the date of sailing; these dates should be reported to the D.A.A.G.:—

Col. L. W. Shakespear, Staff, 3 months.
Captain G. F. Graham, I.M.S., 2 months.
Captain H. E. Stanger Leathes, I.M.S., 3 months.

The following procedure will be carried out in future by Officers Commanding Units and Depots in the Divisional Area in disposing of pension claims—

The Officer Commanding Unit or depot will prepare pension papers as far as possible and forward them to the Staff Office nearest to the village of the heir. The Staff Office should be asked to forward the papers to the investigating officer concerned and this latter officer instructed to send for the heir and witnesses, if necessary through the Staff Office concerned.

The investigating officer should be requested to apply to the nearest Military Relief Committee for the sum of Rs. 50 which is payable from relief funds to the family of the deceased (vide Divisional Area Order 265 of 26th March 1915 as amended by Divisional Area Order 540 of 16th July 1915.)

The Government of India have decided that Departmental Officers with honorary rank and warrant officers (including the I.S.M.D.) who are retained in the service after attaining the age on which they are ordinarily compelled to retire, shall be eligible for further rank and grade promotion, and for any increase of pension to which either their further service or promotion will entitle them. The Departmental Officers with honorary rank and warrant officers so retained, who qualify for and are further promoted are not to be absorbed in their rank, but may continue to be borne supernumerary to establishment.

2. Retired Departmental Officers with honorary rank and retired warrant and non-commissioned officers (including the I.S.M.D.) who are re-employed during the present emergency, cannot reckon such re-employment towards an increase of pension.

Authority:—Army Department Letter No. H-6380, dated 19-7-15.

GOLD STANDARD RESERVE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 29.

The gold figures for the India Office for the week ending 22nd instant now issued show a further slight increase in the closing balance, which stands at well over five and a quarter million sterling. This is in addition to the Gold Standard Reserve amounting to another five and a quarter million sterling. The total cheque figure is thus ten and a half million.

LAHORE CONSPIRACY TRIAL.

THE CASE AGAINST BHAI PARMANAND

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, July 30.

In the Lahore Conspiracy Case trial, the whole of yesterday was occupied by the arguments by the Government Advocate in connection with the cases of the remaining accused.

In Bhai Parmanand's case, Mr. Petman said he relied on the nature of the matter discovered in the police search instituted at his house. It was obvious, he said, that a man of ability like the accused could work infinitely greater harm than the common or illiterate people. The Government Advocate said that in this he very much resembled Har Dayal and noticed his predilections in detail, instancing his thesis on "Indian Mutiny," which he wrote for his degree of M.A., his possession of a bomb manual and other papers, which led to the judicial finding about his desperate character and his association with Har Dayal in America, an association of the man who was impregnated with ideas of revolution and mutiny in India with one who was escaping from justice at the hands of the Government of India. Then Bhai Parmanand came to India to write his history of this country which, though cunningly worded, had no other purpose in view than to prepare the ground for a popular rising in India.

It was a remarkable coincidence, Mr. Petman said, that of all places in Lahore Parmanand's shop should have been mentioned by two conspirators separately for their addresses and why should, asked Mr. Petman, Kanshi Ram, one of the Ferozshah murderers, who undoubtedly occupied a high position among the conspirators, think of the same shop for his address?

THE BOOK A PART AND PARCEL OF CONSPIRACY.

Mr. Petman went on explaining the accused's political views and tendencies, saying that the writing of his book (History of India) was an important fact from which the *factum* of the conspiracy and his being a member of the conspiracy would be inferred, the work being a part and parcel of the plan of the conspiracy. While other work was consigned to other conspirators, it was Bhai Parmanand's share to write out this book. This was the least opportune time for such a work, when a seditious publication would do infinitely more harm than at times of peace. The object and effect of the history were identical with the writings in the "Ghadar" newspaper, and the Government Advocate commented at length upon the nature of the contents of the work, extracts from which he read out.

In reference to Bhai Parmanand's defence that his history was mainly the work of Pindi Dass, to whom he made over his notes sometime ago, the Government Advocate tried to show that Pindi Dass's letter was made up for the present case. When Bhai Parmanand was arrested and his house searched, the letter in question was not found and it looked as if the communication was written at a later date, possibly while the present case was going on.

COUNSEL ASKS FOR CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.

The counsel gave an explanation of the mutiny and its abetment and urged that all the accused were responsible for all the murders and serious offences committed by the conspirators. He concluded by remarking that these men were charged with the most serious of crimes imaginable, their misdeed was enhanced manifold at an anxious time like the present and he would ask the Commissioners in awarding punishment, not to be deterred by the numbers, but solely determine by the guilt of each man. They might have, he said, for ought he knew, so far only touched the fringe of the trouble and they might not yet be aware of the full ramification of the criminal conspiracy. The punishment should be deterrent and the prerogative of mercy could be exercised only by Government. He asked for capital punishment for all, except the two boys and except when a good cause might have been made out for other punishment.

"ART HOUSE."

SIR R. N. TAGORE'S NEW INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 30.

Sir Rabindra Nath Tagore has started under the name of "Art House" a school for teaching arts and industries. He has given a building, a part of his Calcutta residence, for the institution which has already started work with a dozen students and nine teachers. The school is open to both boys and girls and the students include some girls both married and unmarried.

Small cottage industries, useful arts of every kind and handicrafts of various descriptions are to form the subjects of teaching. The curriculum is to include type-writing as well as short-hand.

Sir Rabindranath's eldest brother, Babu Dwijendra Nath Tagore, has brought out a system of Bengali short-hand, which will be a subject of study at the institution.

BILL DEALING WITH BOGUS MEDICAL DEGREES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, July 29.

At the Autumn Session of the Imperial Legislative Council at Simla a Bill dealing with the issue of bogus medical degrees in India to persons not properly qualified in Western Medical Science will probably be introduced. The Bill will not affect homeopathy or any of the indigenous methods of medicine.

OPINIONS OF THE DAY

Dread of Municipalities.

The "Indian Patriot." Nothing is a grimmer irony of fate than that to day, when we are all intent on securing as much of self-government as possible, very vehement protests should proceed from people whom a parental Government take into the bosom of local self-government. Not long ago Dharmapuram set up a hue and cry because a Deputy Collector was of opinion that the time had come when the Union should develop into a Municipality. Yet, another instance is from Cuddapah. Proddattur has been constituted into a Municipality, but only in the face of a protest from the people. In the memorial addressed to his Excellency the inhabitants of two villages, included within the limits of the Proddattur Municipality, made the extreme statement that in case these two villages were to be converted into a Municipality against the wishes of the memorialists, they apprehend that they shall be obliged to remove themselves to other places outside the limits of the Municipality and settle there. Now, that the Municipality has became a settled fact, it is not known whether they will carry out their threat. The threat, however, is very significant. It shows the popular conception of a Municipality, that it is an expensive luxury. "We pay the revenue assessment and the Union tax only with difficulty. How can we pay the new Municipal tax?"

Indian Princes and their Rights.

The "Indian Patriot." The subjects of Indian Princes must have the same rights as those of the inhabitants of the Colonies. While the Colonies claim the right to treat them in the way they like, the subjects of the Princes must have the same rights in their own land. The Imperial Government must treat all parts of the Empire alike. It will be intolerable that a Ruling Prince in India should be a coolie in South Africa and that a South African should be a citizen of the Empire in his state. The Princes are denied the right of trying European British subjects who are accused of an offence. These rights they possessed not long ago. They ought to be revived. There ought to be no right, which they cannot exercise and which others can exercise against their own subjects. There ought to be no superiority of race asserted by any British subject against Ruling Princes. The claim to exercise criminal jurisdiction in respect of areas through which the Railway runs ought to be abandoned. In no respect should a Ruling Prince be made to feel that he is not a trusted partner of the Empire. These are the kind of changes we expect to see in the relations of Indian Rulers to the Imperial Government; and in addition to these, there may be some welcome changes in their titles and in the way in which they are treated. The more they rise as parts of the Empire the greater will be the grandeur and glory of the Empire itself. That must be the spirit which animates the Imperial Power in regulating its relations with its Feudatories.

Oil Fuel for Steamers.

The "Daily Gazette." One of the rules under the Indian Petroleum Act stipulates that no ship which carries passengers, or any inflammable cargo other than petroleum and its products, shall carry petroleum in bulk. In view of the advance which is being made in the use of liquid fuel it was thought by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce to be not unlikely that passenger and cargo steamers might adopt this form of fuel in the near future. The rule in question would have the effect of prohibiting such vessels from visiting the port of Calcutta. The Chamber assumed that this was not the intention, and they accordingly recommended that the rule should be altered. All liquid fuel has a flashing of more than 150 degree Fahr., and according to the rules the definition of petroleum is an oil flashing at below 150 degree. The Chamber accordingly suggested that the rule in question should have no application when the petroleum carried has a flashing point above 150 degree Fahr. This suggestion has now been adopted by the Government of India, who have directed that he following proviso shall be made to the rule, namely, "Provided that this rule shall not apply to petroleum having a flashing point above 150 degree Fahr. and carried exclusively as liquid fuel for the use of the ship."

A LIGHTNING COUGH CURE.

Since its introduction into this country, Veno's Lightning Cough Cure had proved as striking a success as it has in other parts of the Great British Empire. This great family medicine is credited with having the largest sale of any specific in the world. From beginning to end of its manufacture, Veno's Lightning Cough Cure is never touched by hand, it is made and packed by machinery and mixed in silver-lined pans. There are no narcotics, no dangerous drugs or animal matter in Veno's Lightning Cough Cure. The proprietors claim that at all periods of life Veno's may, be used with the fullest confidence that benefit must result and its pleasant aromatic flavour is a great advantage to mothers, who find no difficulty in getting even infants to take Veno's Lightning Cough Cure. The action of this remedy is to assist nature in expelling the accumulated phlegm, and to tone and bruce up the delicate linings of throat and lungs so effectively that the complaint is thrown off easily, naturally, and with rapidity.

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ART PHOTOS.

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HOTEL MAJESTIC, BOMBAY.—The Hotel de Luxe of Western India. Famous for its splendid accommodation and excellent cuisine. Under expert European Management.

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ASQUITH & LORD, LTD., the sole Agents, have pleasure in advising that they have just received a new stock in both Ladies and Gents models, inspection invited.

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STANDARD OIL Co., OF NEW YORK, Ballard Road, Bombay. Importers & dealers in Kerosine Oil of the following well-known brands:—"Snowflake," "White Rose," "Chester," "Devoe's," "Monkey," Imported in cases, and "Elephant" Brand Imported in Bulk; also Lubricating Oils Paraffine Wax, Greases, Pratt's Spirit of Turpentine, etc.

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HAMS, Bacon, Stilton, Gorgonzola English Cheshire and Cheddar, Canadian Cheeses, all kinds of provision and cold weather delicacies, imported fortnightly, direct from England by PYRKES PROVISION STORES, Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

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GREEN'S Open Air Restaurant, Silver grill, Saloon Bars, Billiards, Orchestra.

DR. COOK THE ARTIC EXPLORER.

PLANS TO BEAT HIMALAYAN RECORDS.

(News Bureau.)

CALCUTTA, July 30.

Dr. Cook, the North Pole explorer, arrived in Calcutta last night accompanied by Dr. Thompson, eye specialist and naturalist, and Mr. E. S. Brook, cinematograph operator.

In an interview Dr. Cook gave a hint of his future plans to explore the Himalayas and if possible to beat the altitude records recently established by Dr. and Mrs. Bullock Workman and by the Duke of Abruzzi, Dr. Cook explained that he had with his a thirty thousand feet film in the cinematograph operator for taking special records of human and animal life for the American people. He had an ambition to climb the Mount Everest.

Regarding the disputed reaching of the North Pole, he said, there were five Bills before the American Congress calling for investigation into both his and Commander Peary's claims. Dr. Cook said he would appear before the Congress with the written statements of sixty-nine Arctic explorers, who had examined his data and were convinced that he was the first to reach the North Pole.

In conclusion, the explorer said he always felt happy in the Arctic, which held a fascination for him. His party had visited Japan, Philippiness, Straits Settlements and Burma and they were charmed with the life and customs of the various castes. They would remain in Calcutta for a few days to make the arrangements complete for proceeding to the Himalayas.

CHEATING BY BOGUS ADVERTISING.

FOUNTAIN PEN AND GOLD WATCH SWINDLE.

(News Bureau.)

MADRAS, July 29.

To-day a case was disposed of at the Presidency Magistrate's Court in which one Rajamanikam, who styled himself as the proprietor of Messrs. Charles Cowil and Co., was charged with having cheated by bogus advertisement, stating that he would on receipt of 3 annas send to his clients each a fountain pen and a watch by V. P. P. for 22 annas, but when people sent him the 3 annas, he sent only the fountain pen and wrote to them, on complaint, that the watch would be sent on receipt of 6 orders canvassed by each of his clients.

Among those cheated is one Mr. J. Fallin of Bombay. The accused has been sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

Another case of this stamp was disposed of here only two months ago.

Khan Sahib Bazlullah Sahib, Presidency Magistrate delivered judgment today in a case in which C. Rajamanickam was charged with having run a bogus concern under the style of Charles Cowie and Co., and cheating the public by inducing them to purchase fountain pens, alleging that each purchaser would get a silver watch free.

His Worship found the accused guilty on both counts and sentenced him to six months' rigorous imprisonment on each count.

IRRIGATION PROJECTS IN THE PUNJAB.

TWO IMPORTANT SCHEMES.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, July 29.

In the Punjab in addition to the Sind Sugar scheme which has been postponed for the present, two new important irrigation projects are maturing. They are the Sutlej Valley scheme and the Jhelum Chenab-Wier scheme. The first is to irrigate no less than one and half million acres, partly in Bikaner and Bahawalpur territory, below the confluence of the Sutlej and the Bias Rivers and is expected to cost some Rs. 8 crores. The second will improve the water-supply of the inundation channels which now imperfectly irrigate a million and a quarter acres on the Multan side below the confluence of the Jhelum and the Chenab rivers and will make good any deficiency in the water-supply caused by the utilization of the rivers higher up in connection with the Triple project.

FAREWELL ENTERTAINMENT TO SIR C. BAYLEY

(Associated Press.)

MORADPUR, July 29.

The Behar Landholders' Association is taking active steps to organise a farewell entertainment to Sir Charles Bayley on the eve of his departure.

The entertainment will take place in the end of October or in the beginning of November.

The Secretaries of the Association have issued circular letters to the members impressing the necessity of the entertainment to mark a sense of appreciation of his Honour's beneficent administration and appealing for funds.

The response has been wide and large sums have already been received.

CASTE DISPUTE ENDS IN RIOTING.

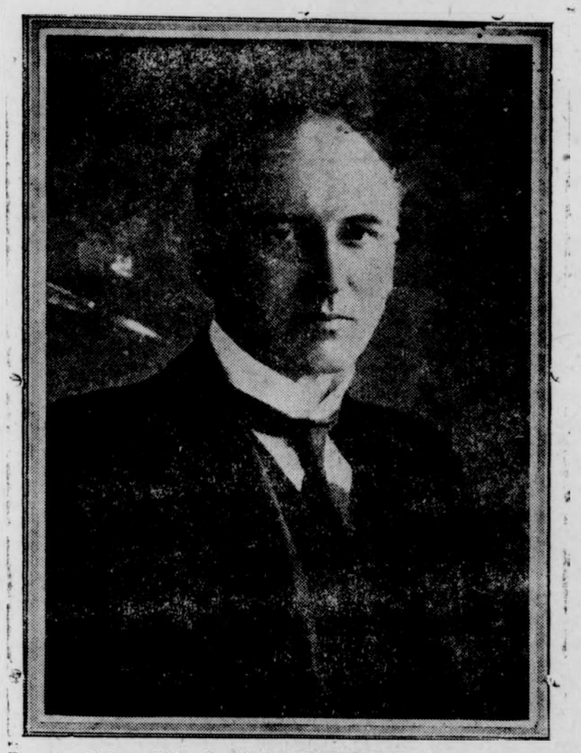
(Associated Press.)

BANGALORE, July 29.

Very serious rioting which resulted in the death of a man and serious injury to another, is reported to have taken place near Banavai Railway Station.

The parties belong to the Woddar caste and the split between them was due to a person being admitted to their caste, who had become a Christian.

SIR JOHN SIMON.



Reproduced from "The Graphic."

THE COALITION HOME SECRETARY—AND VINDICATOR OF THE PRESS BUREAU.

Sir John Simon made a full and tactful reply to critics of the Press Bureau the other day in the House, and he has otherwise been a good deal to the fore of late. The new Home Secretary is only forty-two. He was educated at Fettes and Oxford where he was President of the Union. Since 1906 he has been M.P., (Liberal), for Walthamstow. In 1910 he became Solicitor-General, and in 1913, Attorney-General. He is the only son of the Rev. Edwin Simon, Congregational Minister.

FAMINE IN EASTERN BENGAL

A NUMBER OF VILLAGES WASHED AWAY.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, July 30.

In a statement issued by the Indian Association Famine Relief Committee it is said that in Noakhali with the harvesting of "Aus" and jute crops the demand for gratuitous relief has greatly diminished. There is no dearth of rice in the affected districts, Rangoon rice being available at cheap prices.

The situation in Tipperah is, however, different. Of the three affected sub-divisions Chandpur has greatly improved, but the greatest distress prevails in parts of the headquarters and Brahmanbaria, this being due to the floods. The first flood left half the crops intact, but the second flood completed the work of destruction. There is on an average five feet of water on the affected areas. The town of Tipperah itself is almost under water and a number of villages have been washed away. The rains have again set in and the water instead of subsiding is rising in some parts.

LIVING ON WATER PLANTS AND JUTE LEAVES.

The secretary of the Tipperah Relief Committee reports the death of one Fazar Ali of the village of Saichapera from starvation. People there are living on water plants and jute leaves. The Nursing Brotherhood of Calcutta is organising to send a body of workers, who will undertake relief operations in Eastern Bengal.

FLOODS IN ASSAM SUBSIDING.

FAMINE RELIEF FUNDS CONTEMPLATED.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, July 29.

The floods in Assam are subsiding. Train service to Silchar was resumed on the 23rd instant. Government has granted fifteen thousand rupees for agricultural loans and two thousand for gratuitous relief in connection with the distress in Karimganj Subdivision caused by the recent floods. It is reported that a number of railway coolies were carried away by the inrush of water near Cutlicherra station in the hill section of the Assam Bengal Railway.

A Sylhet correspondent says, that though the town is no longer under water the interior still continues to be submerged. The villages on the town sides of Sylhet, the Kusiyara railway embankment; in Jaintia Parganas and on the riverside are still under water. The inhabitants of these places are in terrible distress.

Cattle died in large numbers at the first inrush of water and the surviving animals are in a miserable condition for want of fodder. Government relief works have commenced in all sub-divisions. In Sadar two Extra Assistant Commissioners and two Sub-Deputy Magistrates are already out with bags of rice to give gratuitous relief for the time being. Agricultural loans will be given, but soon, in October and November, the scarcity will take an acute form, as peasants will have no crop to harvest this year.

The organisation of famine relief funds is in contemplation. The Calcutta mails still arrive a day late.

WALKING STICKS FOR WOUNDED SOLDIERS.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, July 30.

In response to a recent appeal for walking sticks for wounded soldiers Mr. M. Oppenheimer, a merchant of Rangoon, has taken the matter up with the help of the Chief Conservator of Forests and forwarded about six thousand sticks and four thousand more will follow next week as a Red Cross gift from Burma.

HOSTILE TRADING CONCERNS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I quite agree with the Controller of Hostile Concerns that the members of the Bombay Presidency Trades Association have taken up the question of the liquidation of hostile trading concerns in this Presidency in a most public-spirited manner and all credit is due to them for the attitude they have adopted, which is in very pleasing contrast to the futile policy persued by some other public bodies who, spending their force in uttering platitudes in stained-glass attitudes, have been busy suggesting measures to cope with a position which does not exist and, for aught we know, may never call for legislation.

The Bombay Presidency Trades Association, have put the horse where it ought to be, i.e., in front of the cart, while those others to whom I have alluded, have thought fit to reverse that order.

In view of all that has now come to light it is to be regretted that Government did not, in the first instance, consult this body or the Chamber of Commerce before attempting to deal with the liquidation of alien enemy firms. Both these bodies are composed of thoroughly experienced men of business, who would have long since liquidated all the hostile trading concerns much more expeditiously, economically and satisfactorily than has been the case with inexperienced people to whom this important work has been entrusted.

As an instance of Government's incapacity thoroughly to comprehend the gravity of the situation as it affects the Trading Community in India, I may cite the extraordinary argument used by the Controller with reference to the proceeds of the sales of the stocks of the alien enemy firms in question. It is so convincing that I cannot resist the temptation to quote it *in extenso*, i.e.,

"It was not at all certain that such sums would be credited to the former (the hostile alien trader) but on the contrary the larger the balances in hand at the end of the war, the more would there be wherewith to meet Germany's liabilities to the British."

I presume that the deputation was composed of business men and if I mistake not, possessing some elementary knowledge of economics, and I wonder if they saw the humour of the argument advanced by an Indian Civil Servant appointed by Government to control the liquidation of these concerns.

On a par with this was the other amusing statement in connection with the reverend gentleman (whose carpet-making concern I am informed has since the publication of the interview come to grief) referred to in the report of the interview. No controller appears to be of opinion that from the point of view of economy as apart from the obvious danger, it is as well that aliens should be at large for an indefinite period and in their leisure hours, snatched from their primary occupation of spreading false news and fomenting sedition, should have the opportunity of earning their livelihood by encouraging German trade at the expense of British interests.

A further instance in support of my contention is afforded by the admission of the Controller in regard to one important hostile firm, that no detailed and accurate account of stocks were taken when Government control was assumed. This is all the more serious in view of the allegation made of the disappearance of something like Rs. 30,000 of goods from the warehouse of the company in question.

As a merchant who has had to contribute rather heavily under this extraordinary scheme to raise the cash balance wherewith, according to Mr. Hardy the Controller, to meet Germany's liabilities to the British, I hope you will see your way to publish this letter.—Yours, etc.

JOHN BULL Jr.

TO-DAY'S BARGAINS IN OUR HOUSEHOLD LINEN AND FURNISHING DEPARTMENTS

FACE & BATH TOWELS

These are very tempting Prices if your stock of Towels need replenishing.

FRINGED TURKISH TOWELS

With Red Border, made exclusively for us, and to very best value obtainable.

FACE TOWELS.

WL 1. Size: 31 by 15. Sale Price, As. 5 each.
WL 3. Size: 43 by 18. Sale Price, As. 8 each.
WL 7. Size: 52 by 27. Sale Price, Re. 1-4 each.

BATH TOWELS.

WL 9. Size: 57 by 31 inches. Sale Price, Re. 1-15 each.
WL 10. Size: 60 by 30 inches. Sale Price, Rs. 2-4 each.
WL 11, Size: 61 by 30 inches. Sale Price, Rs. 2-8 each.
WL 12. Size: 62 by 36 inches. Sale Price, Rs. 3-4. each.

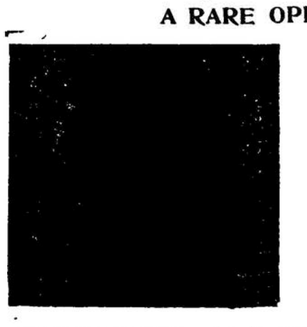
HEMSTITCHED & HEMMED HUCKABACK TOWELS.

These are excellent Towels, and we have confidence in recommending this make for every day use.

No. A Size: 44 by 25 inches. Sale Price, As. 10 each.
No. B Size: 42 by 21 inches. Sale Price, As. 14 each.
No. C Size: 41 by 22 inches. Sale Price, Re. 1-4 each.

CRETONNES for LOOSE COVERS, DRAPERIES, CURTAINS, ETC.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.



250 Yards only of this quaint old pattern **Cretonne** on Jaspe ground, most artistic, can be had in four colours of Blue, Red and mixtures 30 inches wide.

Usual Price As. 15 per yard.
Sale Price to clear As. 10.

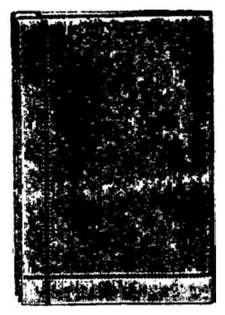
180 Yards only of this dainty **reversible Taffetta Cretonne**, stippled white ground, with Ribbons Frills and Flowers in Pink, Mauve, Yellow, and Pale Blue. 33 inches wide.

Usual Price As. 15 per yard.
Sale Price to clear As. 12.

A selection of cuttings will be sent while they last.

PILLOW CASES.

ALL OUR STANDARD QUALITIES REDUCED.



HEMSTITCHED PILLOW CASES.

50 doz. only, good strong **Hemstitched Pillow Cases,** very durable quality and strong Hemstitch Size 20 by 30 inches.

Usual Price, Re. 1.
Sale Price, As. 12.

40 doz. only, of a stouter quality a good reliable Pillow Case and a quality we can recommend for hard wear.

Size: 20 by 30 inches.
Usual Price, Re. 1-4.
Sale Price, Re. 1-2.

Hemstitched Linen Pillow Cases. Best quality Irish Linen, and a strong double stitch, very special offer.

Sizes: 20 by 30 inches.
Usual Price, Rs. 2-15 each.
Sale Price, Rs. 2-12 each.

FRILLED PILLOW CASES.

30 doz. only, Embroidered Frill Pillow Cases, very dainty, exceptionally fine Embroidery and very durable.

Size: 20 by 30 inches.
Usual Price, Rs. 2-8.
Sale Price, Rs. 2-4.

FRILLED "HOUSEWIFE" PILLOW CASES.

A good reliable make, the Pillow is held secure by a flap inside the case which does away entirely with the necessity of Buttons or Tapes.

Size: 20 by 30 inches.
Special Sale Price, Re. 1-4 each.

PLAIN COTTON PILLOW CASES.

100 dozen only. Very reliable, and made from a good stout quality Sheeting. Size: 20 by 30 inches.

Usual Price, As. 12 each.
Sale Price, As. 10.

Whiteaway Laidlaw & Co. Ltd.
DRAPERS
The Arcade BOMBAY

The clean, wholesome smell of

WRIGHT'S COAL TAR SOAP

is, in itself, a recommendation and the freshness felt after using is really Exhilarating.

Good for Prickly Heat and wards off Insect Bites.

Proprietors: WRIGHT, LAYMAN & UMNEY, Ltd., LONDON.

To be obtained from all Chemists and Stores, and Wholesale from:—
KATRAK & Co.,
KATRAK'S Buildings, KARACHI.

3½ lbs Re. ONE

I. C. O. COTTON SEED IL

is now widely used for all cooking purposes in place of BUTTER, GHEE, or OLIVE OIL. Sold by all progressive stores and dealers.

THE INDIAN COTTON OIL Co., Ld.

HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

TELEPHONE No. 2136.

SUCCESS IN LIFE

is often attributable to good health & making the most of opportunities.

A nervous breakdown has often been the forerunner of disaster, and ill health the barrier to life's prospects.

HUXLEYS "NERVIGOR"

of the acid glycero-phosphates improves the general condition by supplying the blood with natural phosphorus-bearing elements, which go to repair and build up broken-down cell life and vitality.

Original bottles of 50 doses sold throughout India, Burmah, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, etc.

ANGLO-AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL Co., Ltd., Croydon, London.

LEACH & WEBORNY

CHEMICAL CLEANERS

BOMBAY & POONA.

SOLE PROPRIETORS

A. SYDNEY SMITH.

IMPORTANT TO SMOKERS

REAL MANILA CIGARS.

"La Perla Del Orient Brand"

Reina Victoria per box of 50	Rs.	6	12
High Life In The East per box of 50	„	5	0
Cortado Deliciosos per box of 50	„	4	8 0
Londres per box of 100	„	7	12 0
Cortado de la Reina per box of 100	„	7	8 0
Entreactos per box of 100	„	6	0 0

Up Country Orders by V. P. Post or Rail.

Cigar Merchants D. MERWAN & Co., Medow Street, Bombay

Telegrams: Merwanco.

TRIAL OF A SUB-JUDGE.

EVIDENCE FOR THE DEFENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, July 30.

The Sub-Judge Govind Balwant Laghate was yesterday examined by the Court at Ahmednagar in the matter of a horse, which is alleged to have been given to him as a bribe. The accused said that his old horse had not been taken away by Narayandas Kanayalal, but by one Narayandas Malpani. A new horse had been purchased by him from Malpani for Rs. 100, his old horse being also given in exchange.

Mr. Bhadbhade, Assistant Conservator of Forests, Khandesh, who was examined as a witness for the defence, said that he had seen a quick stepping Arab horse with the accused at Nasik. He and the accused were neighbours there for eight months and they often drove out together in the evenings. The horse was a thin one and had fallen on his knees.

Mr. Sapre, clerk in S. and T. Department, deposed that he had seen the accused in Bombay on the 28th or 29th of December, 1913. The accused was staying with Mr. R. R. Desai, pleader, since dead. The accused wrote two letters addressed to Nasik in the witness' house and asked him to register them.

MAGISTRATE FRAMES A CHARGE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, July 29.

Mr. Garrett, Additional District Magistrate of Ahmednagar, yesterday framed a charge against Sub-Judge Govind Balwant Laghate in respect of two hundies of the total value of Rs. 105, which the accused is alleged to have accepted from Narayandas Kanayalal for showing favour to the latter's sister in a civil suit.

Jagannath Fakirchand, the other accused, was discharged, the Magistrate holding that the evidence did not make him out as a member of the conspiracy formed to bribe the sub-judge.

SALE OF "ELECTRIC RINGS."

BOGUS AGENT SENTENCED AT MADRAS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, July 29.

Mr. J. C. Adam, Crown Prosecutor, appeared before Justice Sadasiva Iyer to-day in reference to the case of Shakoor Sait of Bangalore, who had been bound over by the Chief Presidency Magistrate to be of good behaviour for two months on a security of Rs. 5000 and on two sureties of Rs. 500 each, or in default to undergo two years' rigorous imprisonment. The case was referred to the High Court for confirmation of the sentence, the accused being unable to furnish the surety required.

It appeared from the evidence that the accused had been carrying out a series of frauds with reference to the sale of electric rings, alleging that he was the agent of a Bombay firm called Mody and Co. He obtained advances from various persons and then either failed to despatch any electric rings or despatched a less number than he had been paid for. In one case he borrowed Rs. 60 from a vakil of the Cochin Chief Court, representing that he was related to the Hon. Khan Bahadur Hajee Ismail Sait, and subsequently he sent the vakil a value payable parcel for Rs. 447 requesting him to take delivery of it, but not to open it until the accused had arrived. The vakil became suspicious and placed the matter in the hands of the C.I.D., when various other frauds came to light. It was also in evidence that the electric rings were quite useless.

His Lordship was of opinion that it would be sufficient if the accused was imprisoned for one year in lieu of furnishing the requisite security and varied the sentence accordingly.

CALCUTTA HIGH COURT CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THREE MURDER CASES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 30.

At the High Court yesterday Justices Sherfuddin and Chapman disposed of three murder cases on appeal, in which the accused were sentenced to death by the lower courts. In the first case one Behari Sha was convicted by the Sessions Judge of Manbhum of murdering his son-in-law, a Punjabi, at Dhanbaid. The only evidence against the accused was the dying declaration of the deceased. Their Lordships disbelieved it and acquitted the accused.

In the second case one Busisuddi was convicted by the Sessions Judge of Dacca of murdering his wife whose fidelity the accused suspected. Their Lordships affirmed the conviction, but altered the sentence to one of transportation for life.

In the third case a butcher of Ranchi was convicted of murdering his wife, their Lordships found no extenuating circumstances in his favour and affirmed the sentence of death passed on the accused.

ENTERTAINMENT TO SIR RICHARD LAMB

(From a Correspondent.)

POONA, July 30.

An entertainment in honour of the Hon. Sir Richard Lamb was held on Thursday at the Poona residence of Rao Bahadur W. G Rale, Administrator of Akalkot.

DEATH OF A WELL-KNOWN MAHOMEDAN HAKIM.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, July 29.

The death occurred here of the well-known Mahomedan Hakim Masiuddin. The Courts were closed half-day to enable the Mahomedans to attend his funeral.

PATNA HIGH COURT.

PERSONNEL OF THE BENCH.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

SIMLA, July 29.

The following Press communique has been issued:—

His Majesty the King-Emperor has provisionally approved of the election of the following six judges for the new Patna High Court which is expected to commence its sittings about the 1st March 1916.

Chief Justice the Hon. Mr. Justice Chamier, barrister-at-law, at present a Puisne Judge of the High Court at Allahabad.

PUISNE JUDGES.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Saiyid Sharafuddin, barrister-at-law, Puisne Judge, Calcutta High Court.

The Hon. Mr. Justice E. P. Chapman, I.C.S., temporary Additional Judge, Calcutta High Court.

The Hon. Mr. Justice B. K. Mullick, I.C.S., temporary Additional Judge, Calcutta High Court.

The Hon. Mr. Justice F. R. Roe, I.C.S., officiating Judge, Calcutta High Court.

Rai Bahadur Jwala Prasad, Government Pleader, Arrah.

The selection of the sixth Puisne Judge is still under consideration.

INDIAN CHRISTIAN MARRIAGE ACT.

CURIOUS CASE AT TINNEVELLY.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

MADRAS, July 29.

A novel case under the Indian Christian Marriage Act recently came before the Sessions Judge of Tinnevlly, in which Pandara Naidu, who was converted to the Christian faith in 1909 and married to a Hindu woman according to Hindu rites last November, was prosecuted at the instance of the Rev. G. H. Lamb, S. P. G. Missionary.

Fourteen persons including the bride and bridegroom and their parents and relations were charge-sheeted by the police under Section 68, Act 15 of 1872.

The Sub-Magistrate, who held the preliminary enquiry, disharged ten persons holding they were mere spectators, but committed to the Sessions the husband and the wife, with two others, who, in his opinion, played an active part in the affair.

The husband's defence was that the so-called baptism was forced on him six years ago, when he, as a boy of 15, went to the Church for the marriage of his Christian relation and as his parents scolded him he relapsed to Hinduism.

Somewhat undue interest was evinced in the case by Mr. Lamb who, while the accused were under trial, caused a curious agreement to be executed by the husband in his (Missionary's) favour in contravention of the provisions of the Contract Act, stating that the accused would continue to be Christian, obey Church rules, would on release from jail get his wife baptised and marry her again according to Christian forms.

The Judge acquitted all the prisoners. The prosecution was conducted by the Public Prosecutor of Tinnevelly.

BARISAL SPECIAL TRIBUNAL.

SHOCKING EVIDENCE IN KAIKHALI DACOITY CASE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 30.

Before the Barisal Special Tribunal the further hearing of the thirteenth dacoity case known as the Kaikhaly Dacoity case was resumed yesterday.

In this case one Afiduddy and five other Mahomedans were charged with having committed dacoity, arsen and murder in the house of one Kalu.

Six witnesses members of Kalu's family, corroborated the complainant's story. Bakful Bibi, wife of Kalu's brother, described how the dacoits forced their entrance into the house and snatched away ornaments from her and her children's persons and dragged and tied down her husband.

Hamitannessa, Kalu's daughter-in-law, described how they were hemmed in by fire set to their tin house by the dacoits and how they were prevented from coming out of the house even at the cost of their li She told the court the manner in which she was rescued by her father-in-law at a time when her cloth caught fire and how her mother-in-law with her three little girls was burnt alive.

A little boy, Afijuddi, described how he escaped the fate by scaling the wall with the help of the dacoits who took pity upon him.

MURDER OF VILLAGE QUACK.

TRANSPORTATION FOR LIFE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 29.

Yesterday Mr. C. H. Moseley, Sessions Judge of Darjeeling, sentenced to transportation for life a Siliguri Terai man for having murdered a ceste woman.

It is alleged that the woman was a village quack who had treated accused's people. The accused took her for a witch and killed her. The parties are Rajbansins, an aboriginal tribe.

LADIES' GATHERING IN BHAVNAGAR.

There was a large ladies' gathering in Bhavnagar under the auspices of the Gujarati Hindu Stri-Mandal, in Sheth Narottam Bhanji's Jain Girls' School at 4-30 p.m., on the 26th instant to give an address to Mrs. Jamnabai Nagindas Sakkai of Bombay. Mrs. Yesomati Anantaroy Prabhasankar Pattani presided.

After the speeches and the songs of the girls the president presented the address in a silver casket to Mrs. Jamnabai Sakkai. The meeting then dispersed.

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(Late King Edward VII.)
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CHAPMAN'S

THE MUNITIONS BILL.

DEBATE IN THE ORDS

LORD CURZON ON GRAVITY OF SITUATION.

46,000 VOLUNTARY WAR WORKERS ENROLLED.

The Munitions Bill received the Royal Assent on July 2, being read a second time and passed through all its remaining stages in the House of Lords.

Lord Curzon, who moved the second reading, said that so long as the present state of things continued it was no use concealing the fact that the situation was one of great anxiety. It was not unfair to speak of the country as being in "grave peril." He believed, however, that broadly speaking the nation now realized the magnitude of the issues before it. He mentioned that the bureaux for munition workers had in a week enrolled over 46,000 men.

LORD CURZON'S SPEECH.

Earl Curzon, in moving the second reading of the Munitions of War Bill, said:—This is a Bill to enable the Minister of Munitions to set to work to organise the skilled labour of this country for the production of munitions of war. Its sole object is the rapid and systematic increase in the supply of these munitions under the most favourable conditions which the circumstances permit, that is, by common agreement and voluntary co-operation between the various parties concerned—in other words, to fulfil the purpose in which the heart of the nation is set free from the disconcerting influences of strikes and stoppages of work, and with no emulation on the part of those concerned except in the speedy delivery of munitions. We are now in the 12th month of the most tremendous war that has ever been waged. We are not anywhere near the end of it. Probably many of us think we have not even yet reached the middle stage. We have not succeeded in throwing back the enemy from the countries which he has occupied and despoiled. On the contrary, he remains now, as he has been for months, in occupation of vast tracts of country belonging to two, at any rate, of the Allied Powers. It is evident, therefore, that greater efforts and sacrifices than any that have yet been put forward will be required before we succeed in driving him back. His position of vantage has not been brought about, I think, by superior generalship in the direction of his arms, or by greater individual bravery on the part of his soldiers. On the contrary, there seems to be a general concurrence among military commanders that, man for man, the troops of the Allied forces are more than a match for the individual enemy whom they have to meet.

CAUSES OF THE ENEMY'S ADVANTAGE.

His position of vantage is due to other causes. Up to the present point in the campaign I imagine it to be true that the enemy has had a numerical advantage, although that is a point in his favour which, I think, will steadily dwindle as the months go on. His main advantage has arisen from three things:—(1) To the long, patient preparation which he devoted for years beforehand not only to war in general, but, so far as our evidence goes, to this particular war; (2) to the extraordinarily efficient organization which has enabled him to turn the whole of the resources of his country, material, scientific, and intellectual, to the invention and completion of munitions of war; (3) to the commanding superiority he has developed over the forces of the Allies—and I speak for the eastern theatre of war as well as the western—in respect of big guns, machine-guns, rifles, and shells. Conversely it is true of ourselves that we have been in a position of relative inferiority, which has been due to these three reasons:—(1) Few of us, if any, a year ago ever anticipated that we should be at war at all; (2) how few ever contemplated war spreading over so many different theatres of action, no fewer than seven or eight different parts of the world; (3) our small Army of six divisions, intended for expeditionary purposes, efficient as it was, was not equipped in point of artillery or munitions with anything at all qualified to enable it to meet either the strain of mechanical fighting that it has had to endure or the expansion which has inevitably been forced upon it.

At a time when many persons in this country were confidently looking forward to thrusting the enemy back from the positions he had taken up in the first six months of the war we are held up, and as long as these great issues remain undecided it is no good concealing the fact that the situation is one of grave anxiety, and it is not unfair to speak of this country as being in grave peril. The inferiority which I have admitted relates in the main to the supply of munitions, and it is in respect of high explosive shells, machine-guns, and of rifles that this inferiority exists. That is the leeway that we have now to make up. In doing so I do not think we can follow a better example than that of our gallant Ally across the Channel. (Cheers.)

THE POSITION OF FRANCE.

France entered upon this war—which of course has always in her case been much more imminent than it could have been in ours—with much larger forces, and with an excellent provision in respect of all these munitions. Further, in spite of the fact that a larger part of her chief industrial province has been in the occupation of the enemy for the best part of a year she has continued to keep up that provision, and also—and this is the respect in which most of all we can copy her—she has developed at a much earlier stage than we have a very admirable system for the organization of labour throughout her whole territory.

There is one aspect of this question which might, perhaps, not unfairly be raised, but which I would ask your lordships to refrain from discussing this afternoon. It might be asked, might not this Bill have been introduced much earlier? There might be a good deal to be said on both sides, but I would ask to be excused from following it up for two reasons. In the first place it is not part of my duty in commending this Bill to enter into bygone history, or to state the case on behalf of a Government to which many of us did not belong, and for whose acts we are not responsible. The time may arise when these questions will have to be examined, and those who speak authoritatively for that Government will be heard in stating their own case. Still more would I urge that the time is not now one for adopting a critical or censorious attitude, and still less one that might possibly lead to taunts or recriminations between the opposite sides of the House.

We have only one duty before us, and that is to lose no time in putting matters straight and going ahead with as much rapidity as possible. That is the expectation of the country.

THE COUNTRY AWAKE TO THE TRUTH.

We hear of the supposed ignorance of the country of the reality and magnitude of the isues. I doubt if that is any longer the case. The statements that have been made in the last few weeks have removed the scales from every eye, and I believe now the country is thoroughly seised of the character of the fight in which we are engaged, and has no illusions at all. The country knows that the war will be long and ardous, and that it will only be by the concentration of every energy and every resource we possess that we shall win through to the end that we all desire. (Cheers.)

Is it not open to us to find two sources of consolation? The first is in the spirit and ardour of the people. I see no indication whatever that there is any lapse in the resolution or fortitude of our people as a whole. I believe the strength of the country to be unimpaired and undismayed. Whether we look to the supply of men or munitions or to the military or naval power which we are in process of developing, I believe it will be absolutely demonstrated that these forces on the side of the Allied Powers are waxing while on the side of Germany and Austria they tend to wane. All calculations show that before long, certainly before the end of the year, the advantage both in men and materials will be transferred to the side of the Allies, and as regards this Bill the time will come—it would be rash to predict the moment—when it will enable us not only to satisfy our own needs in respect of munitions, but to provide for the, in some cases, much greater need of certain of our Allies.

ENCOURAGING ENROLMENT.

In the first week of the operations of the Munition Bureaux, Lord Curzon proceeded, there had been enlisted over 46,000 men. From that number had to be deducted a certain number of men already engaged, although in an indirect and secondary way, in doing work for the Government almost without knowing it, and who had enrolled themselves either in ignorance of the possible effects or in the expectation of getting higher wages. He regarded these figures as very encouraging. So far as he knew there was no reason why the list should not remain open, and it was the hope of the Government that many more men would continue to come in. There was room for a much larger number, and the Government entertained the belief that that number was somewhere in existence and might be tempted to come in.

The Bill was really a kind of tripartite treaty between the Government, the employers, and the employed, and both the employers and the employed were willing to submit to conditions and accept sacrifices, good will, and sacrifice in this respect.

There had been absolute reciprocity.

Once the whole machinery was in operation he did not think it was unfair or rash to look forward to a time in the course of the present year when we should obtain an output that would in most respects satisfy our own needs and help us in certain particulars to minister to the even more crying needs of some of our Allies.

WAR OF SCIENCE.

Viscount Bryce (L.) emphasised the need for organising the smaller factories for the production of particular articles required, and he also referred to the importance of utilising the services of scientific men. This was eminently a war of science, and we possessed a body of scientific men, not so large as Germany possessed, but fully equal to them in accomplishments and in zeal and earnestness of desire to serve their country. There had been expressions of regret amongst these men that they had not been informed by the Government how they could help, and he hoped the Government meant now to enlist the talents and experience of these men in the service of the country. (Hear, hear.)

PENALTY OF SILENCE.

Earl Loreburn (formerly Liberal Lord Chancellor) suggested to the Government that they should give more information to the country as to the progress of the war. He had no doubt whatever that the reticence exercised had been well intentioned, but it was a mistake. He believed the people of the country were perfectly prepared to meet whatever difficulties were fairly placed before them. The true way of inducing them to do their duty was by telling them the whole truth, not in a way that would give assistance to the enemy, but not yielding to the unconscious temptation of saying as little as possible about things that might not be very pleasant for the country to know. It seemed to him that the enemy knew a great deal more about our affairs than we knew ourselves.

Lord Grimthorpe (L.) could not help thinking that the needs and necessities developed by modern warfare should have been rectified many months ago. Responsible business men had again and again offered munitions to the Government and had been turned away, until it became a by-word in the City that the War Office wanted nothing. It was imperatively necessary that we should obtain a sufficiency of shells, guns, and other munitions within the next few months. Therefore we should apply to Canada, the United States, and any other source from which they could be derived. Canada was at present making 40,000 shells a day, and she could bring that up to 200,000 shells a day.

DOMINION SUPPLIES.

Earl Curzon, in replying to the debate, said in regard to the utilisation of the scientific abilities of the country he believed those abilities had been made use of to a far greater extent than was generally known.

In regard to what had been said about Canada and Australia, he could assure the House that there was no unwillingness on the full the resources of our self-governing Dominions. As to the arrangements for the supply of munitions from the United States, he believed it would be found that they would lead to the highest degree of efficiency and economy.

PREMIER CRITICISED.

Lord Weardale (L.) said there was no member of that House who was not cognisant of the fearful misfortune which had occurred owing to the remissness of the late Administration. When they saw the time that had been lost and the number of lives that had been sacrificed it was impossible to keep silent, and not to make some slight comment upon this unfortunate past. The head of the late Government was still Prime Minister, and if there was one man in the country responsible for what had occurred it was the present Prime Minister. He asked that they should be clearly informed that if the head of the Government remained the same, a new spirit had been introduced into it and that the Government departments would be so regulated that all that was necessary for carrying on the war would be secured.

The Marquis of Crewe (President of the Council) said it might seem strange if he paid no attention to the remarks of Lord Weardale. He was not certain whether his lordship intended to make a personal attack on the Prime Minister. At any rate his speech seemed to convey more of that sentiment than any other.

Lord Weardale: I had no desire to make a personal attack, but I do desire to call public attention to what I conceive to be the responsiblity of the Prime Minister during the last 12 months.

CONFIDENCE OF THE COUNTRY.

The Marquis of Crewe could not see very much difference between the two things. He could only say he was fully convinced that the Prime Minister had deserved, and still retained, the complete confidence of the country in the great office he held. Mr. Asquith's action in desiring to widen the scope and strengthen the personality of his Government by the admixture of the leaven of which Earl Curzon spoke had, he believed, received practically the unanimous support of the country.

The Bill was then read a second time, passed through committee, and was read a third time and passed.

ECHO OF THE RANGOON NAVJOT CASE.

CAN A SEPARATE COUNSEL APPEAR IN CIVIL SUIT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, July 30.

In the civil suit of the Hon. Mr. M. Cowasjee and three others v. Miss Bella and Mr. S. Cowasjee, arising out of the recent "Navjot" case in Rangoon, Mr. Justice Young has passed orders in the chambers on the question whether a separate counsel should be allowed to appear on behalf of the plaintiffs. His Honour was of the opinion it was better that the judge who will try the suit should decide the point prima facie. It appeared the English practice would be to compel the plaintiffs to appear by one counsel but his Honour did not consider whether anything in the Civil Procedure Code existed to prevent that practice being followed, nor had he looked up authorities referred to in the Annual Practice.

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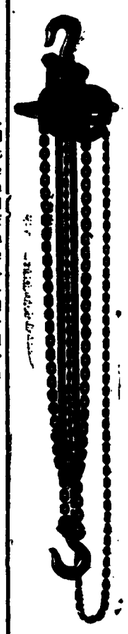

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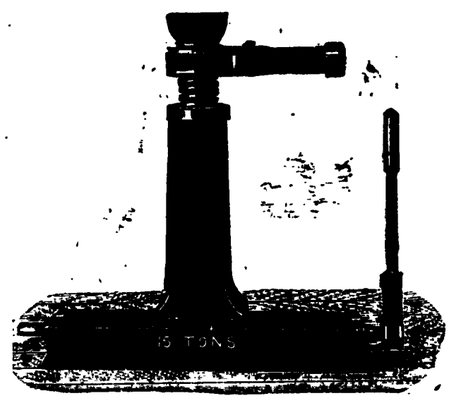

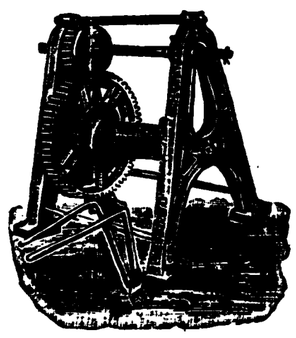

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THE FUTURE OF AFRICA.

NECESSITY OF ELIMINATING GERMANY.

No one has a more thorough knowledge of Africa than Sir Harry Johnston, who has served in official capacities in practically every part of the Continent. In addition to which he has studied more profoundly than any other person the economical, racial, and linguistic conditions of the country. Any statement from him as to the future of Africa is therefore of inestimable value, and seldom has there been given a lecture fuller of information and practical suggestions than that delivered by him before the Royal Geographical Society and published in "The Royal Geographical Journal" for April, says "Public Opinion."

After dealing shortly but fully with the question of the indigenous races, the diseases, the mineral, vegetable, and animal wealth, the languages and the future railway development of the Continent, the main portion of the lecture was taken up with geography of the country in reference to German possessions as they were before the war, as they might have been if she had not precipitated the war, and as Sir Harry thinks they should be after the war. No one has ever accused Sir Harry Johnstone of being an anti-German, and no one has testified so strongly as he to the benefits Germany has conferred on the world; therefore his deductions are not biassed by any inborn violent feeling against that country, but simply dictated by the absolute necessities of the position.

Starting with praise for the magnificent work performed by the German explorers, Sir Harry traces the growth of the German colonies, and points out that Great Britain never hindered German colonisation. He says:—

Our objections to a German Africa largely partook of sheer surprise at Germany wishing to become a colony founder or a foster-mother; and once the surprise was got over we proceeded with no great amount of ill-will to make clear the path of Germany for colonial enterprise. We did nothing to prevent her getting hold of the north-east third of New Guinea or of various archipelagoes in the Pacific. We ceded to her our little colony of Ambas Bay, founded by the Baptist missionaries on the Cameroons coast; we only retained Walfish bay and the Guano Islands on the coast of south-west Africa, though we had prior claims to the whole of that region; and, in short, by about 1890 we had actually facilitated the acquisition by Germany of a colonial empire exceeding 1,000,000 square miles, mainly situated in Africa. As a further proof of our goodwill we had presented her with the little island of Heligoland, which has since proved such a vital point in the coast defences of north-west Germany.

IF WAR HAD NOT TAKEN PLACE.

Germany's main ambitions, however, were really directed towards North Africa, Morocco, Tunis, and Tripoli, in each of which places she was baffled. Sir Harry proceeds to give a picture of what might have been but for the war:—

"France would very probably have been willing to surrender all French Congo (and the right of pre-emption over Belgian Congo) except a coaling station and "pied-a-terre" at the Gaboon, if Germany had been willing to retrocede Metz and French-speaking Lorraine and to extrude Luxembourg from the German Customs Union. The sacrifice of territory by Germany would have amounted barely to 500 square miles. France would also have been willing to give Italy a considerable hinterland in the Tripolitaine in exchange for the city of Ghadames, and Britain have done her share of renunciation in regard to the by no means valueless Libyan desert, in order to open to Italian enterprise a route to the heart of Africa along the slopes of the Tibesti highlands.

"Belgium might have been willing to sell to Germany the bulk of the Congo basin in exchange for a small portion of French Loango and a tacit or avowed renunciation of any German claims over the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, which would thenceforth have come within the sphere of Belgian political influence and protection.

QUESTION OF TRANSFER OF ZANZIBAR.

"Great Britain would not have opposed any enlargement of Germany's colonies in Africa, provided her special vested interests in Katanga were recognised and the Cape-to-Cairo free route assured by a direct connection being granted between Uganda and the north end of Tanganyika. Under such circumstances Portugal might have been induced by financial considerations to sell or to lease Southern Angola to Germany, where in any case, British concessions were on the point of being made over to German capitalists; and a portion of the "Caprivi" strip in Zambezia would have been exchanged for Walfish Bay. At the same time it might have been possible for Great Britain to consider the transference of the island of Zanzibar to Germany in return for the connection between Uganda and Tanganyika; but provided only that all this rearrangement were accompanied by a definite settlement of the Franco-German quarrel over Lorraine and Alsace, and that all danger of the occupation of Luxembourg were removed. We could only have afforded to transfer the island of Zanzibar provided we were assured as to Germany's future intentions. The surrender of Metz would have been a sufficient safe-guard in this respect. France, thus completely set free from the chance of any unprovoked or sudden German aggression on her eastern frontier, could well afford to cede nearly all French Congo to Germany and the French right of pre-emption over the Belgian Congo. While Belgium, on the other hand, reassured as to Luxembourg, which would then tend to gravitate towards the Belgian sphere, might well feel inclined to make considerable additional concessions of Congo territory to the German power. Great Britain, set at rest as to the prospect of a Franco-German conflict, and any German designs on Belgium, would have used all the influence that was fair and friendly with Portugal to secure for Germany all reasonable means of developing the commerce and industries of the Portuguese Congo, and perhaps also of Southern Angola."

POSSIBLE READJUSTMENTS AFTER WAR.

The war has ruined completely this scheme, and now "the result of any peace at all tolerable to the Allies must result in Germany being left with no 'colonies' outside Germany from which she can once more renew her intrigues with the non-Caucasian races to fight or to rebel against their Caucasian neighbours or guardians." Sir Harry goes on:—

"There may be trifling adjustments of frontier between themselves and Great Britain or France, but not in any way to their disadvantage. Portugal may allow Britain Nyasaland to reach the navigable Zambezi as against the acquisition of Tungi bay on the far north (Ruvuma estuary); Belgium may exchange the inconvenient strip of Bangweulu territory and the right bank of the Semliki against better access to Lake Albert and the shores of Lake Kivu, the last named forcibly taken from the Congo State by Germany fifteen years ago. France will regain all that portion of French Congo ceded to Germany in 1911, and in addition much of the south and east of German Cameroons. The north-west of the Cameroons, including the Sanaga river, must be added to British Nigeria. On the other hand, much of Togoland may go to France, to the adjoining state of Dahome. The southern two-thirds of German South-west Africa (including Swakopmund, north of Walfisch Bay) is already passing to the Union of South Africa; but the northern third (including the negro territories of Ovamboland and Damaraland) might preferably be governed by the administration of the British South Africa Company, on the same lines as Barotseland. Rhodesia at present has no outlet to the sea. Such an arrangement might, when wealth comes to this region of South Central Africa,—as assuredly it will—give to Rhodesia a port on the Atlantic much nearer to England than Beira or Capetown. Lastly, German East Africa will become British East Africa.

IN EAST AFRICA.

"In East Africa we may legitimately give ourselves the satisfaction of at last linking up the route between the Cape and Cairo; an idea, I should like to remind you, conceived (even before it was fostered by Cecil Rhodes) in the far-seeing, poetical mind of Edwin Arnold, who advocated it first in 1876 in the pages of the "Daily Telegraph." The life-work of Sir John Kirk must be given its coping-stone. But for the sudden German intrusion in 1884-85 Sir John would have succeeded in bringing under the British sceptre, with the full consent of the Arabs as well as of the natives, the whole of East Africa between the Portuguese possessions in the south and Italian Somaliland on the north. Throughout this vast region there is one easily acquired lingua Franca—Swahili. Zanzibar and the Zangian coast for something like 2,000 years have been the source of such civilization as has reached these regions, and Zanzibar might once again become, as it was in the palmy days of Sir John Kirk, the virtual capital of East Africa. In fact, just as we have an Empire of India we might some day have an Empire of Zanzibar."

A great increase of British territory indeed, but Sir Harry says:

You will see that I have been very generous in regard to the British flag, but without forgeting that it is over much of Africa merely the flag of a guardian, and not of the heir; who is still a minor in capacity. I have made a fairly close study of Africa since my first landing on its shores in 1879, and have read, perhaps, as deeply in the imperfect history of Africa as anyone else. I emerge from these studies honestly convinced that, with all its faults and imperfections, British rule has brought more true civilisation, greater liberty, greater happiness to the African continent than that of any other Power.

GERMANY AND MOROCCO.

Sir Harry Johnston deals with the same question in "The Nineteenth Century" for April. He is convinced that the acquisition of Morocco was the first object coveted by Germany as the outcome of a successful attack on France:—

"In my articles and addresses I dealt out full justice to the remarkable ability of the Germans, their great courage, intelligence, and adaptability to local circumstances. But I could not tolerate the idea of their entry into North Africa as a ruling Power. I felt in recent years that the slightest concession to them—even such as a coaling station on the coast of Morocco—would entail eventually a losing battle on the part of the French, and that it would be even more fatal to British interests. If Germany had got possession of Morocco, she would have been able before long to bar the British sea route to the Mediterranean, Egypt and the Suez Canal; and, secondly she would have menaced most seriously the British sea route to the Cape of Good Hope the West Indies, and South America. The Germans themselves were good enough geographers to realise that Morocco was the necessary basis on which, their world-power must be reared."

GERMANY MUST BE ELIMINATED.

It is only by seizure of the African Colonies that any kind of compensation can be obtained from Germany for the frightful losses she has inflicted: —

"It would be an altogether short-sighted policy on the part of the rest of Europe to attempt to starve out and eradicate such a splendid people in mind and body as are the various Teutonic nations. But with Christianity must go justice, and with generosity and forgiveness safeguards against any further attempts at a forcible establishment of German rule outside Germany. Therefore I assert, as a necessary condition of our future political geography, that the map of Africa of the future must be without a German possession on it even though in course of time the German trade with Africa may grow to larger proportions than it attained in the days before the War broke out."

But, in answer to those who fear that, in replacing Germany "we may institute unjust conditions of life, labour and property amongst the real owners of the land in the Cameroons, East and South-West Africa—the negro or negroid natives," Sir Harry says:—

"I should like to point out, as a corollary to the addition of Germany South-West Africa, East Africa, and the Western Cameroons to the British Empire, that there must go out to the world and to the intelligent natives of those regions some assurance that Britain steps into Germany's place resolved to maintain in the lands newly added to her Empire *absolute free trade respect for the private property of natives* and for *tribal property*, full liberty for missionaries to reside and to circulate and *a veto against distilled alcohol.*

FUTURE TRADE POLICY.

He asserts further that:—

The Allied Powers should pledge themselves that in all territories, colonies, and spheres of influence taken away from Germany and attributed to themselves, German goods and German commerce generally should *so a long as she kept her treaty obligations*, be treated on the most favoured nation basis—that is to say, not suffer from any differential duties as regards imports or exports. In fact, under these new conditions, Germany would find (in the external empire that she and Austria-Hungary have jointly lost) almost as good a market for her industries and her commercial enterprise as she had prior to the War. But if she failed to maintain any agreement she might make in regard to the regulation of naval or military armaments or limits of territory, this clause of the Peace Treaty would fall *per se*, and German commerce henceforth be at the mercy of the Allied Powers over a very great proportion of the Old World.

THE CAUSE OF RINGWORM.

A VEGETABLE FUNGUS.

Ringworm is not caused by a worm or an insect parasite, but by a vegetable growing on the skin. This vegetable is a low form of fungus or lichen, known by botanists as *trichophyton*, of which there are several varieties, each with its own Latin name and each having a special part of the body as its favourite soil.

In an article in the "Medical Record" Dr. Charles F. Pabst, associate dermatologist of the Brooklyn Hospital dispensary, describes the several forms of this annoying disease. It is very contagious, but no one who is cleanly and neat in his habits is in any danger from it, because the tiny vegetable cannot take root in the skin unless it is allowed to remain there undisturbed. This accounts for the fact that ringworm is so seldom found on the scalp of adults, whereas it is of common occurrence among children who do not brush their hair frequently.

Dr. Pabst says that more than 90 per cent. of the hospital cases are children, who usually contract it from the dog, the horse or the cat, in which the same disease is called mange. It is also frequently transmitted by children using combs, brushes or towels in public places or in each other's homes.

The face, neck, and hands are the usual sites of the lesion, which begins as a small scaly patch, usually pink in colour and having a slightly elevated border. These patches tend to spread peripherally and heal in the centre, thereby producing the characteristic annular or ring shape. The patches are usually few in number, rarely numerous.

THE TREATMENT.

"The treatment is chiefly local. Tonics consisting of arsenic, iron, or quinine, may be administered if required. This disease is either entirely cured or not cured at all. The clothing must be boiled, and brushes combs, and towels should be disinfected. Locally, the skin should be thoroughly cleansed with soap and water. Avoid medicated soaps. Various parasiticides may be applied, but I have found a 10 per cent. solution of oleate of mercury in olive oil the most beneficial. Twenty drops of oil of cade and half a dram of alcohol may be added if desired. Whatever agent is used to destroy the fungi must be used persistently, and the patient should be kept under close observation for some time after the disease is apparently cured in order that treatment may be resumed promptly in case of recurrence."

If it appears on the scalp the treatment is the same. Another form of it is "barber's itch," while the common favus of the scalp is due to another vegetable fungus. The treatment is the same. It may also attack the nails, when it is difficult to cure.

All these disfiguring diseases may be avoided by strict cleanliness and the avoidance of contact with animals that may have the mange.

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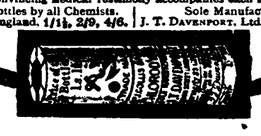

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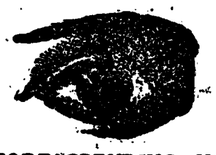

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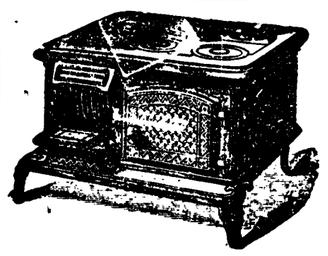

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